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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

VOL. XXXII NO. 188 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1944 Price: 2 Annas

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Encouraged By Soviet Advance

Polish Patriots Rise Against Nazi Tyranny

UNDERGROUND ARMY ACTIVE IN WARSAW

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Furious fighting waged by the Polish underground army continues in Warsaw, says to-day's Communique from General Bor, its commander.

Several German points have been eliminated and prisoners taken.

The women of Warsaw are taking a share in the battle. In several parts of the city, loudspeakers reports the progress.

"TO PREVENT THE BOLSHEVISTS"

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The German Radio said to-day "Hundreds of thousands of East Prussians have been mobilised by Gauleiter Koch to build fortifications along the border of East-Prussia. Total mobilisation on a scale never yet experienced has been brought about. To prevent the Bolshevists from violating German soil German men and women have taken picks and shovels. All who had not yet been called up, remnants of five years war, have been mobilised. They have been taken across the border to do work and trench-digging.

The Radio also said, "In the past days Doctor Ley (German Labour Minister) has spent several days in East Prussia to supervise defence measures in border areas".

German Line Pushed Back

A military spokesman quoted by the German Overseas News Agency said to-day, "The German defence line near the east Prussian border has been pushed back some miles. These battles are raging north of Niemen where the Soviets have broken into German lines. Powerful Russian tank and motorised infantry battle groups are now pounding German positions in an unprecedented all-out assault. The Soviet, however, have not breached the lines in depth."

Soviets Maintain Advance

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Moscow Aug. 7:

The Germans have thrown in big forces of tanks and planes in a bid to "Freeze" the new defence lines from the East Prussia frontier down to the broken Vistula barrier. Soviet tank-destroyer squads are reaping a rich harvest of German panzers with weapons ranging from close-range "sniping" anti-tank guns to fuel bottles and magnetic mines against which the latest type of tiger tanks are proofed, where possible, with insulating material.

Air duels are not less heavy and the crackle of machine-guns is incessant above the lithuanian wheat fields and across the Polish plains. The Russians are successfully continuing their advance from the Carpathian foothills. After the capture of Drogobych they are pursuing the Germans further into the Carpathians, leaving fire-fighting squads to quench the fires left by the Germans in this important oil area.

Battle For East Prussia Reaching Climax

Reuter's special correspondent cables: The battle for East Prussia is reaching the climax All along the front west of Kaunas both sides are exerting maximum pressure.

The latest Soviet gains have brought the Red Army less than 50 miles from the German town of Tilsit just inside the northern border of East Prussia and have left the Red Flag flying over more smashed German strong points on and around the Koenigsberg highway.

Another bitter battle is going on further back towards Cracow. The situation around Warsaw is not too clear, but Soviet spearheads are menacing the Polish Capital from the north-east and north-west.

INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA

Nearly 400,000 leaflets reporting Red Army invasion of East Prussia were dropped on German soldiers in France on Sunday afternoon by Marauders of the Ninth Air Force Bomber Command, it is learned this morning, says a message from S. H. A. E. F.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Air Ministry announces the following South-East Asia Command appointments:

Acting Air Vice-Marshal Alexander Gray to be Deputy Air Commander, R.A.F. component Eastern Air Command and Air Commodore John Melbourne J. Mason to be Air Officer in charge of administration of an R.A.F. Group.—Reuter.

****

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER).

New York, August 7.

Previous Closing	21.14
To-day's Opening	21.08
Difference	—06
To-day's Closing	21.01
Difference	—13

****

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, August 7.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors $61-1/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining $26.
United States Steel Common $58.
United States Steel Pref. unquoted.

Cleaning-Up On Burma Front

Scenes Of Desolation Mark Myitkyina

From Alan Humphreys, A. P. I. Special Correspondent in Kandy, Monday.

The Burma Front operations are at present largely a cleaning up after the recent victories.

Prisoners coming in after the capture of Tamu are described as in shocking physical state and the village itself is filthy and showing every sign of complete disorganisation of the Japanese remnants who fled through it. When leading 14th army troops reached Tamu they found more than two hundred Japanese in bamboo huts, dead or dying of wounds or starvation. There were more dead in the villages to the north and still more on the valley roads. The Japanese fled so hurriedly that many obvious demolitions were left undone. Some bridges across rivers are down, but at one crossing the elaborate system of landing stages, ferry cables and conveyors are intact.

Cleaning up of the town of Myitkyina is proceeding, in streets many buildings and piles of Japanese bodies are being disposed of. Most buildings and streets of what was once a picturesque place are now reduced to rubble and even trees have blown to bits.

Air offensive has increased lately. R. A. F. Hurricane bombers were out in strength from dawn to dusk running a shuttle service attacking Tiddim Road and Japanese routes in the Tamu area. Bombing and strafing is so effective that practically no Japanese movement along the roads is seen now in daylight.

On The Road To Mandalay!

(From N. Rajamani A. P. War Correspondent at General Stilwell's Headquarters in North Burma, August 6):

while battle-scarred Myitkyina is still wet with blood, Allied troops seem to be mustering to strike the enemy in a totally different area way down south of the Mogaung valley in the foothills north of Taungni and Sawamaw. Both these are important Jap railway strongholds, ten miles and fifteen miles south-west of Mogaung on the railway running to Mandalay.

Up in Myitkyina where snipers are being mopped up a number of prisoners were taken today. Across the river there is still some fighting in Waingmaw and Maingna. Chinese troops are clearing small enemy pockets in Waingmaw while the fighting in the Maingna is all being done by Kachin levies who, after their long march from Sumprabum and Fort have now cleared an 80 mile stretch from Myitkyina to Sumprabum.

Sumprabum and Fort Hertz which were the northernmost British outposts in Burma were the last to be abandoned when Burma fell. Soon after some Allied officers were flown in to Fort Hertz and they organised Kachin villages and armed them with what weapons were available. Since then these Kachins have been systematically pushing down the enemy from Fort Hertz. Theirs has not been a spectacular achievement considering the time they were engaged in the task in relation to the area cleared but the Kachins have been all along of great help to the Allies. Scrupulously honest, these Kachins many a time have undertaken to carry mails and supplies to jungle trodding soldiers in uncharted hills. How they reach the right positions is a mystery to the ordinary man but they do it. On other occasions they have carried back wounded men on hand-stretchers over sixty miles of hills and mountain fastnesses which rise to sheer heights.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIND MINISTRY, NOT WITHDRAWN

KARACHI: That it was not a fact that he had either expressed regrets or withdrawn allegations he had made against the Sind Ministry was the statement made by Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League to the O. P. representative on his arrival here from Lahore.—Orient Press.

Noon Returning To India

LONDON, August 7.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon, who represented India in the War Cabinet left London to-day on his way to India. —Reuter.

Hitler's Bombs For Socialists

Lansbury's Home Wrecked, Laski & Shaw Escape Death

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, August 7.

Hitler's flying bombs don't fail to pay attention to Socialists in Britain. George Lansbury who died in 1940 was Britain's sincerest and most devoted pacifist, resigning even the leadership of the Labour Party rather than support its aggressive policy of anti-Fascism. He was so firmly convinced that he could induce Hitler to desist from the folly of resorting to war that on the eve of the war he visited the Fuehrer calling him a friend, but Hitler recently returned the compliment by destroying Lansbury's East-End Home by a flying bomb.

Here for quarter of a century, the rich and the poor,—Mahatma Gandhi, King George V, Queen Mary visited Lansbury who, like so many other British Pacifists, had hopes of life-long peace. Lansbury's home is just a heap of rubble. Three other victims of Hitler's flying bombs have been Bernard Shaw, Harold Laski and Bob Edwards, National Chairman of the I.L.P. all of whom had narrow escapes from death.

Laski was nearly killed when an ordinary bomb hit the North-east Coast Hotel where he was staying some time ago. It tore a section of the hotel and brought it down in the floor on which Laski's room was and five floors below it. Laski said "I was still lying on my bed staring at the stars, feeling kind of dazed. I looked down and there was a gaping hole in the floor of the room which wasn't there when I had gone to bed. It was in fact five floors lower down and I had fallen through that space and landed on the bed."

Laski also revealed that the house he had been staying in southern England was recently severely damaged by blast from a flying bomb.

Bob Edwards had remarkable escape when a flying bomb fell about twenty feet away from him. Edwards was going to attend a meeting when he heard the engine of the flying bomb cut out. He immediately threw himself flat on the ground just before the explosion occurred. He escaped with severe shaking up. The person with whom he was chatting when the incident occurred was seriously injured and had to be rushed off to hospital. Five others, a few yards away, were killed outright.

Bernard Shaw does not want to talk anything about his experience of the flying bomb. The less said the better' appears to be his motto.

Indian Freedom Committee To Celebrate Quit India Day In London

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Indian Freedom Campaign Committee of which Mr. Fenner Brockway is Secretary, is organising a mammoth public demonstration in Hyde Park to-day to celebrate the second anniversary of the 'Quit India' resolution. At the demonstrations the unconditional release of all Congress leaders and political prisoners will be demanded.—United Press.

More Come But Few Get Through

LONDON: More flying bombs roared across the English Channel this morning but few got through to southern England including the London area. Crash after crash was heard as fighter planes and guns dealt with the bombs in clear sunny weather. Some bombs which got through caused damage but few casualties. At the August Bank Holiday race meeting in southern England loud speakers told the public that they would be warned if flying bombs approached. Some Italian prisoners working on farms in southern England threatened to strike unless they were moved away from the danger area.—Reuter.

Mr. Jinnah At Bhopal

BHOPAL, Aug. 7.

Mr. M A. Jinnah accompanied by Miss Fatima Jinnah arrived here late last night on a brief visit 'en-route' to Bombay. They are staying at Flagstaff House as guests of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal.—A. P.

Bengali Writers Want Unity

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The Joint Secretaries of the "Anti-Fascist Writers and Artists Association" announce that 91 writers and artists of Bengal met in Calcutta, and unanimously passed a resolution welcoming the efforts at a communal settlement and appealing to the public to desist from mutual recriminations.—A. P.

Communists Observe Unity Week

LUCKNOW: From to-day local Communists are observing a Unity Week with a view to popularising their party stand regarding the Communal question in India. The week's celebrations will come to an end on Aug. 13. During this week, meetings will be held in different parts of the city, where the Marxian interpretation of the theory of self-determination to different nationalities will be explained.—Orient Press.

CIVIL WAR IN FLORENCE!

Anti-Fascist Elements Rise In Revolt

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied Headquarters in Italy, Monday.

Local civil war is reported to have blazed up in the eastern part of Florence proper between Fascists and anti-Fascists.

Germans Dig In At Florence

From A. K. Quereshi, "Associated Press" of India Special Correspondent with Indian troops in Italy, Monday.

Although German guns continue to shell the part of Florence in Allied hands and their machine-gunners are active from houses on the north bank of the Arno, Florence might yet escape becoming battlefield. It is officially declared that Allied guns are not shelling any part of the city.

On other side of the city the Germans, taking advantage of the rainy weather, have dug in. From these defensive positions they will oppose any 8th Army attempt to force a crossing of the river.

City To Be Spared

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent.)

South-east of Florence steady advance of British troops is whittling down the German bridgehead remaining on a high north-south ridge in the Arno bend south-west of Pontassieve. The Germans continue shelling the southern sector of Florence. Allied artillery, however, is not firing into any part of the city. Members of the Allied staff conducting the battle said, "There will be no need for the city itself to become a battlefield."

South bank of the Arno has now been cleared along a three mile stretch from the eastern city boundary to Monte Lupo with the exception of small German pockets north-east of Montelupo and south of Signa. Indian troops are driving north-east of Castiglione.

Eighth Army patrols up the Tiber valley entered the towns of San Sepulcro and San Guistino both of which were cleared of the enemy. Sporadic artillery and mortar fire marked the Fifth Army front where patrols were active.

LATEST FROM ITALY

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied Headquarters in Italy, Monday

The Germans have now cleared all civilians from the five hundred yard strip along the north bank of the Arno inside Florence and the machine-gunning British and New Zealand troops across the river. Their guns posted on the heights of Fiesole, two miles north-east of the city are trained on possible crossings both to the east and west.

A German officer who deserted to the Allies said that in quarters close to the German command it is believed the surrender of Rome without fight was a strategic error. They did not intend to commit "the same mistake" as in Rome by leaving the blowing up of bridges until too late.

Italy-Based Bombers Attack German Oil Plants

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied Headquarters, Italy, August 7.

Up to 250 Italy-based heavy bombers to-day attacked two synthetic oil plants at Blechhamer, Silesia 75 miles south-east of Breslau. Good results were reported at both targets. —Reuter.

Jap Privy Council President Dead

LONDON, August 7.

The Japanese News Agency reported to-day that the 78-year old President of the Japanese Privy Council, Doctor Yoshimichi Hara, has died after prolonged illness.

Reuter adds: Doctor Hara graduated in English Law at the Tokyo Imperial University in 1890. He became Minister of Justice in 1927 and was President of the Chuo University in Tokyo in 1938 when he became President of the Privy Council.—Reuter.

U. S. Planes Sink Jap Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

A 'communique' issued from the Headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, announces the news of U. S. Career Task Force's raid on Bonin and Volcano Islands, 550 miles south-east of Japan added that among the Japanese warships reported sunk in the attack were five destroyers or ships of destroyer escort type, five cargo ships, one oil tanker and a number of small non-combatant vessels.

STOP PRESS

NAZIS LAUNCH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN NORMANDY

LONDON, Aug. 7: The Germans began a large-scale offensive last night and have recaptured Mortain, says a Reuter dispatch from Normandy.

The Germans last night began a large-scale counter-offensive on a seven and a half mile front. They recaptured Mortain fourteen miles south of Vire and 20 miles east of Avranches. Another German armoured column taking part in the counter-attack passed through Saint Barthelemy about two and a half miles north of Mortain on the road to Juvigny.

NEW YORK: The German counter-attack has penetrated to a depth of three miles, according to reports received here. At least four armoured divisions are in action between Mortain and Sourdeval.—Reuter.

MOSCOW, Aug. 7: Sambor an important industrial town and communications centre has been captured by Soviet forces says an order of the day by Marshal Stalin.

Not Before August 15

Gandhi-Jinnah Meeting

WARDHA, August 7.

Immediately after his arrival yesterday Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had brief talks with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's bungalow, and thereafter they both drove together to Sevagram where they were closeted with Gandhiji for about two hours.

They also were with the Mahatma in the evening before prayers for a considerable time.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. Bhulabhai will be staying here until Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrives and discuss the political situation with Gandhiji in the light of the recent developments. He expects to leave for Bombay on Wednesday evening.

Latest enquiries made by "United Press" in Sevagram indicate that Gandhi-Jinnah meeting is not likely to take place before August 15. It appears Mr. Jinnah will, on his arrival at Bombay by about the tenth, communicate to the Mahatma about the suitable date for a meeting whereafter the Mahatma will leave for Bombay.

Gandhiji Receiving Opinions On Rajaji Formula

WARDHA: A number of telegrams expressing opinion on the Rajaji formula for communal settlement are being received by Gandhiji daily from different parts of the country. It appears that inspite of Gandhiji's clear statement that his support to the formula is only personal and everybody is at liberty to express his or her views thereon frankly and fearlessly, there is a feeling in certain section of the public usually inclined towards Gandhiji and the Congress but opposed to any scheme of partition of India, that any public criticism of the communal proposals to which the Mahatma Gandhi has given his blessings might weaken the Congress or be embarrassing to Gandhiji.

The "United Press" learns that this point was also raised by Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji during his talks with Gandhiji; but the latter still holds the emphatic opinion that the formula is open to criticism by all and that all noble cause must thrive on honest criticism. Gandhiji seems to feel that instead of embarrassing him a frank and free expression of opinion will only enable him to ascertain the real trend of the feeling in the country on Rajaji's proposals.

In view of this relevant notion, an early attempt is likely to be made to clarify the position. Meanwhile private opinion, both for and against the communal formula continues to pour in Sevagram.

Among to-day's arrival at Wardha is Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, who immediately drove to Sevagram. It is gathered that Mr. Master discussed with Gandhiji matters connected with the celebration of the forthcoming 9th August in Bombay. Mr. Master is expected to return to Bombay by the evening mail.—United Press.

When Will Working Committee Members Be Freed?

NEW DELHI, Aug 7.

Inquiries made in official circles by "Orient Press" suggest that the question of release of Congress Working Committee Members now in jail is under the consideration of the Government of India, though no decision has so far been taken.

It is pointed out that under Section 3 of the D. I. Rules no prisoner or detenu could be kept in detention without trial for more than six months, unless the period is further extended and that any detenu could be released the moment Government was convinced that such step will not prove prejudicial to the forces of Law and Order.

Armed with such powers Government may decide any moment to release the Congress leaders provided it is satisfied that their future political activities would not militate against Government war efforts.

In certain unofficial quarters, it is believed that the Congress leaders will be released only if Government was convinced that chances of Gandhi-Jinnah meeting leading to a communal settlement were fairly bright, so that these people might also have a say in the matter of so vital importance to the future of India.—Orient Press.

Congress Meeting Banned

MASULIPATAM, August 7.

The District Magistrate, Kistna, issued orders prohibiting the proposed meeting of Kistna District Congress workers at Bezwada yesterday to consider the proposals of Mahatma Gandhi to end the deadlock and solve the Hindu-Muslim question. Notices intimating the order were served on Mr. Rama Kotayya, Mr. P. Subba Reddy and three other organisers of the meeting.

A number of prominent Congressmen, however, signed a memorandum supporting the proposals of Gandhiji and reaffirming faith in Gandhiji's leadership. The memorandum has been sent to Gandhiji.—United Press.

Nawabshah Congressmen Approve Gandhiji's Plan

NAWABSHAH, Aug. 6

A meeting of representative Congressmen from all over the province met at Nawabshah for two days under the presidentship of Mr. Suchanand Pherumal and passed a resolution approving of Mahatma Gandhi's plan for the removal of the political deadlock in the country.

The meeting also discussed the proposed settlement of the communal problem and postponed a decision on the subject until the 15th instant by which date, it was considered, more data on the subject will be available.—A. P.

L'Orient Garrison Ready To Surrender

Allies Capture More Points In Normanly; Nazis' Heavy Losses

....S.H.A.E.F.: The German garrison at L'Orient is reported to have indicated willingness to surrender.

The total number of German prisoners in Brittany to-date is 13,300 it was learned this afternoon. The German dead total 3,400.

Two more places captured in Brittany are Auray (between Vannes and Lorient) and Huelgoat.

Chateau Neve was also captured The fighting for Brest and Saint Malo continues. After clearing Vire the Allies have slightly improved their position south of the town although resistance in the area has not weakened. The Allies have forces crossing the river Orne north of Thury.

American forces have occupied Saint Brieuc on the north coast of Brittany, 35 miles west of Dinan.

The First Canadian Army Headquarters, Normandy, August 7: The First Canadian Army has been operating for the past ten days in Normandy where its troops are in line on the eastern end of the Allied front, it was disclosed today. This is the first time in the history of the dominion that Canada has had an army formation in the field.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at S. H. A. E. F., Monday.

The fate of the German Seventh Army is to-day in the balance as five American spearhead thrust east across the line of the Mayenne river towards Paris. With the apparent loss of this naturally strong north-south line, the Germans have little hopes of establishing a front anywhere west of the Alencon le Mans Line, thirty miles nearer Paris. The latest crossing of the Mayenne line is at Domfront on the Verenne tributary of the Mayenne. Patrols have reached the town and crossed the river just west of it. This puts the Americans 135 miles from Paris —their nearest point in this surge east from Brittany peninsula. But the main worry of the Germans is still their dangling front. Since their left flank was torn from the sea at Avranches, there has been no sign of it being stabilised.

American columns which have crossed the Mayenne line at Ambrieres, Mayennes, Laval, Houssay, and Chateau frontier are still pushing on without encountering a solid front. They are now advancing along the 53 miles front some forty miles east of Rannes. In Brittany sporadic and sometimes heavy fighting continues at the peninsula and its vital ports are mopped up. In the British sector Vire has now been finally liberated. Heavy German counter-attacks launched yesterday with a fair amount of armour in an eight miles stretch between Vire and Estry were repulsed.

How They Crossed The Orne

From Reuter's Special Correspondent in Normandy, Monday:

British Infantry have crossed the river Orne on a two mile front above Thury-Harcourt.

The crossing was made more than five miles behind Rommel's May Sur Orne Rocquancourt line facing the Canadians.

The first crossing was made in strength late last night and early this morning. Opposition met by the initial force was soon crushed and a long continuous line of British troops scrambled up the eastern banks and pushed towards the east.

Terrible Disasters Await Germans

S. H. A. E. F. Aug. 7.

A well-known and Senior British General told me tonight, "My view is that the next two or three weeks may be most critical of the War," says Reuter's special correspondent with British forces in Normandy.

It does look as if Germany is going to be faced with tremendous disasters in many places and a terrible time is ahead.

The General disclosed that the Allied campaign in Normandy is going almost exactly to schedule planned in London several months ago.

—We were supposed to get to Brest on "D" day plus 50 this did not include complete cleaning up of the Brittany Peninsular—that was expected to take up to "D" day plus 90. That was the plan before February. Today is "D" day plus 60.

The General backed up Montgomery's policy of building up large reserves before crackling through German defences. "We have made contact with 35 German Divisions.

As the result of recent operations about 13 Divisions have been virtually eliminated from the remaining 22 approximately 11 are facing each army. We reckon we have five Panzer Divisions against us and about three against Americans.

One thing is certain—Germans have decided to try and hold key points and ports. That seems to be his plot. He is pulling out into fortress areas. He is leaving demolitions and preparing demolitions.

From a naval viewpoint it is a major disaster for him if he loses operational value of Brittany ports. The whole of his naval strategy will have to be reoriented. He has masses of U-boats there and the loss of these ports will completely unset his naval strategy."

England Beat Australia

LORDS: England (226, Flight Lieutenant Hammond, 105) beat Australia (193, Pilot Officer Ken Miller, 85) by 33 in a one-day Test Lieutenant D. V. I. Wright Kent, leg-break bowler, six for 62.

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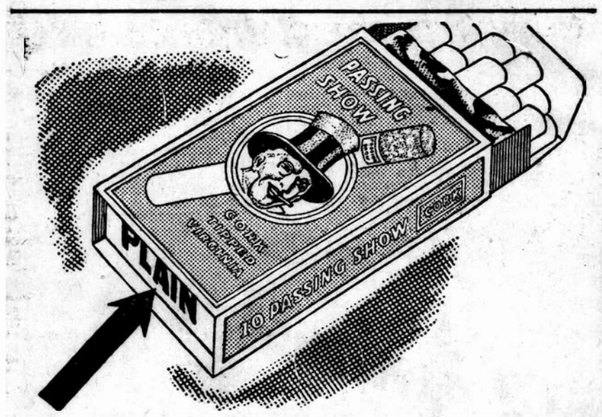

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Bombay Explosion And Insurance Companies

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Speech At Annual Meeting Of Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd.

The following is the speech, delivered by the Company's Chairman, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 27th July, 1944.

Gentlemen,

The Directors' Report has already been circulated and with your permission I will take it as read.

You will find that our premium income in the Fire Department shows considerable increase. It is Rs. 12,65,241 against Rs. 9.52,339 last year.

There has been some increase under the item of expenses. This is mainly due to increments in the salaries of the Staff both at the Head Office and Branches which became necessary owing to the great demand for trained staff from several Companies recently established. However the commission and expenses ratio show a slight reduction over last year.

In view of the continuation of unsettled conditions due to War and consequent hazard in the business, your Directors have thought it necessary to maintain the Reserve for unexpired Risks at 50 per cent instead of at 40 per cent maintained in the past.

Our Marine Premium also shows considerable increase. It is Rs. 4,14,450 against Rs. 2,69,931 last year. In view of War conditions prevailing the Marine Fund is also increased to Rs. 4,14,450 as against Rs. 3,43,396 last year.

The Premium income in the Accident Department has also increased to Rs. 3,69,770 against Rs. 2,92,340 of the previous year.

Ratio of commission and expenses of both Marine and Accident Departments shows a slight reduction over last year.

The total premium income from all the departments is Rs. 20,49,461 against Rs. 15,14,609 last year.

The total Funds of the various departments are Rs. 16,29,070 against Rs. 12,75,396 last year.

BOMBAY EXPLOSION

Gentlemen, you are aware of the tragic occurrence in Bombay on the 14th April last due to explosion in the Bombay Docks which resulted in heavy loss of life and widespread destruction of property. From the recent announcement in the press, you know that the Government of India have assumed full responsibility for loss or damage to property which at the time of the occurrence was the subject of a Fire Insurance Policy. The Insurance Companies, Indian as well as Foreign were unanimous in their view that the loss arose from causes excluded from the scope of a Fire Insurance Policy and this view had the support of the opinion of eminent Lawyers both in India and England. As a result of negotiations between the Companies and Government it was finally arranged that Government would pay 100 per cent of the duly assessed claims and the Companies would make a contribution to Government of amounts equal to 12 1/2 per cent of the payment made by Government to their respective policyholders.

As regards goods and vessels insured under Marine policies and persons and property insured under policies issued by the Accident Department, Companies whilst deciding to accept liability under their policies, felt that the responsibility for the loss of life and property caused by the explosion and resultant fire, rested solely on Government or some other public authority. In these circumstances, negotiations were carried on with the Government of India with the ultimate result that Government agreed to reimburse the Companies to the extent of 40 per cent of claims paid under Marine policies and 50 per cent of claims under policies issued by the Accident Department provided the Companies waived their right to take any action to fix responsibility for payment of these claims on any public authority. The arrangement has been accepted by Companies.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD

Claims are in course of assessment and scrutiny and the total amount we are likely to be called upon to pay will be about Rupees Three Lakhs in all. No doubt it is a substantial amount but it is a matter of satisfaction to us that our clients will be able to get 100 per cent of their proved loss as a result of the arrangement.

Gentlemen, you will recall that last year I referred to the question of maintaining substantial additional Reserves to meet catastrophic losses. The fact that large contributions will have to be made by Companies towards the explosion losses shows the wisdom and necessity of such additional reserves. I hope the Income Tax authorities will recognise the Justice of our demand for allowing adequate sums to be carried to additional Reserves as items of expenditure for Taxation purposes.

Gentlemen, we have been able to show substantial progress, thanks to the support from the Industrial and Commercail community, and I once again appeal to them to give their whole-hearted support to Indian Insurance Companies.

In the end on behalf of the Company I take this opportunity of thanking all our clients, patrons, agents, brokers and the Head Office and Branch Offices' Staff for the support they have given to us during the year.

action... the I.A.F. strikes!

This virile, junior service daily adds to its past glorious tradition. These gallant pilots who fight for India to rid the East of Japanese domination will rightly deserve bright futures in India's post-war service and civil aviation. Protect India now, at the same time prepare for an adventurous and well paid job in the victory world of tomorrow.

Candidates enter the I.A.F. as Officer Cadets and are paid whilst training Rs. 5/4/- daily plus Rs. 55/- p.m. if married. Accommodation, messing, medical and dental treatment are FREE. On satisfactory completion of elementary training appointment is to the commissioned rank of Acting Pilot Officer on probation at Rs. 405/- p.m. On completion of this period promotion is to Pilot Officer at Rs. 490/- p.m. After six months satisfactory service, promotion to Flying Officer at Rs. 530/- p.m. Further promotion depends on personal efficiency and vacancies in establishment. Married officers receive additional pay.

Application form I.A.F.Z.-2290 is obtainable from any Recruiting Office, General Post Office, Commissioner of Police, Secretary of Provincial Selection Board and Local District Magistrate.

Fly with the I.A.F

A 036

FAMINE INQUIRY COMMISSION

"Grow More Food", Campaign Explained

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7.

The Famine Inquiry Commission met to-day at Kotak House and heard Mr. Tyson, Secretary and Sir Phiroze Kharegat, Additional Secretary, Education, Health and Lands Department, says a Press note.

The Commission had before it memoranda from the Department explaining the policy followed in respect of the "Grow More Food" campaign, the assistance afforded by the centre and the results achieved so far.

The financial assistance provided to the provinces and states in 1943-44 aggregated Rs. 69-1/2 lakhs in grants from central revenues, Rs. 15 lakhs in grants from the Cotton Fund and Rs 164-1/2 lakhs as loans.

For 1944-45, provision has been made for Rs. 91 crores by way of grants. Up to July 1, 1944, commitments to the extent of Rs. 87.35,000 in grants from central revenues, Rs. 21.32.500 in respect of grants from Cotton Fund and Rs. 1.16.59,600 in respect of loans have been undertaken.

The extent to which a switch-over from non-food crops to food crops has already been carried out was reviewed and further progress in this direction assessed. It was noted that there was a surplus of gram available in the Punjab of the order of 150,000 tons, for which no demands had been received from the deficit areas and the reasons for this were gone into. The progress made in the distribution of iron and steel for agricultural implements, etc., and the distribution of fertilizers was also reviewed.

There was a detailed examination of the effects of the price policy at present followed and the possibilities of improvement. More especially with reference to the fixation of minimum prices for the principal foodgrains for reasonably on periods. The recommendations of the Agricultural Policy Committee as regards long-term measures for increasing food production were also discussed.—A. P.

Middle Class People To Be Made War-minded

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7: With a view to preparing the middle-class people mentally war-minded and acquainting them with field life as far as possible, the Information Department of Government of India will undertake to publish an extensive and useful literature which is hoped to give a new impetus to recruitment. A separate branch will be set up to prepare, edit and publish such literature. The scheme is calculated to cost about a lakh of rupees.—Orient Press.

Trade Disputes Bill For Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, August 7: That the Kolhapur Government propose to take drastic action against the milk dairy owners who would not sell milk at the controlled price was announced by the Premier at a Press Conference to-day.

Referring to the strike of mill workers at Ichalkaranji since July 1, he announced that the workers had agreed to accept eight annas and nine pies and Re. 1 for minors and adults respectively as dearness allowance per day. The Premier further stated that the Government proposed to introduce a bill modelled after the Bombay Trades Disputes Act in the next session of the Kolhapur Assembly, and in the meantime, to assume such powers under the Defence Rules as they felt necessary.

Mr. S. M. Srivastava, Secretary of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research who also addressed the Conference, stated that the Kolhapur Government had decided to become a member of the Council.—United Press.

India's Chinese A. G. To Tour Sinkiang

NEW DELHI, August 7.

"There are hundreds of Indian Families who have settled down for three or four generations in Chinese Turkestan, and as India's Agent-General in China I shall be failing in my duty if I do not look them up", said Mr. K. P. S. Menon to an Associated Press correspondent on the eve of his proposed three months trip to Gilgit, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan etc.

Mr. Menon pointed out that though a convenient trade route did not exist and merchants experienced difficulties an age-old trade connection existed between India and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), and it was his intention to see whether this could not be improved.

The most important among the places he is visiting is perhaps Khotan, which is an oasis in the Tarim Desert. It is an excellent supply base, situated on an important route which connects the east with Europe. Khotan was a famous centre of Buddhist learning and Buddhist Monks who spread their faith in China passed through Khotan on their Mission. Khotan is known for its silk and fur, carpets and felts which are brought to India. In return India sends piece-goods and cotton.

Besides silk and furs, Khotan exports large quantities of dried fruit, particularly peaches, apples and apricots.

Mr. Menon proposes to visit places of historical interest to India, like the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas.—A. P.

PATNA, Aug. 7.

A notice of adjournment motion will be moved at the next session of the Central Assembly to discuss the failure of the Central Government to prosecute Mills which supplied bad quality standard cloth. It is understood that notice to this effect has been given by a Member from Patna.—Orient Press.

Churchill Thanks Indian Soldiers

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7.

The following message was sent by the Viceroy to Mr. Churchill on behalf of the National Defence Council on 27th July 1944, says a communique:—

"National Defence Council at opening of 15th session to-day desired me to convey to you their congratulations on the signal progress of our arms in Normandy and on the successful Italian campaign in which Indian divisions are playing a distinguished part."

The Viceroy has received the following reply from Mr. Churchill:

"Please convey my thanks to National Defence Council. The fight will still be hard but great dangers have been surmounted. His Majesty's Government thank all those who stood unshaken in dark days which are past and gratefully acknowledge splendid deeds of India's soldiers and good work of all who have sustained our common war effort. We are resolved to keep the horrors of Japanese invasion away from peoples of India."—A. P.

No Military Studies In Universities

NEW DELHI, August 7: It is understood that the Government of India have sent a circular to the Indian Universities on the subject of "Military Studies" in Universities. The Government is of opinion that "it is undesirable for the Universities to attempt to carry out the functions of Junior Staff College or Military Training establishment as it is not possible for them to keep up-to-date with necessary details. Moreover, a University should be concerned more with education than with training and should deal with principles rather than with details. For this reason the Government of India recommend that there should be no attempt to link the curriculum and syllabus for the diplomas of military studies with the instruction given in the University Officers' Training Corps".

The Circular says, that the "Government of India also examined the suggestion that the University diploma in Military studies should be accepted in lieu of the period of training at an Officers' Training School but regret that this suggestion cannot be accepted.—United Press.

Prof. Roy Choudhury For Cairo

CALCUTTA, August 7.

The Vice-Rector of the Alazhar University, Cairo, it is understood, has informed Prof. Makhan Lal Roy Choudhury of the Islamic Department of the Calcutta University that in his application for admission to attend lectures on Islamic History and Culture at the said University has been accepted and that Mr. Muhammad Hamin Ahmad who conducts the lectures has been informed accordingly.

Prof. Roy Choudhury who has secured the Ghosh Travelling Scholarship of the Calcutta University this year, has chosen to carry on research work of the famous Alazhar University of Egypt on the subject of Islamic History and Culture and intends to fly to Egypt by the first week of October.—United Press.

An everyday scene four years ago

Oil and its by-products contributed in many ways towards this scene. Petrol and lubricants in the car, solvent oil and carbon for manufacturing the tyres, bitumen on the roads.

Economy is a wartime necessity. Oil must go in ever increasing quantities to the war machine of the United Nations. By practising the most rigid economy, each one of us plays a valuable part in defeating the enemy.

When the time comes, Burmah-Shell will again strive to make petroleum products of high quality readily available throughout the length and breadth of India.

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All India "Milk Campaign"

Kamaladevi Calls For Immediate Action By Govt. To Remedy Situation

BOMBAY August 7.

Shrimati Kamaladevi, President All-India Women's Conference, has made the following statement to the press:

The growing anxiety concerning the food situation makes it imperative to put the emphasis once more on protective foods, especially milk.

The milk crisis deepening every day has at last reached the country's capital calling forth urgent attention. The Central Food Advisory Council last week drew pointed attention to the need for taking immediate measures in this connection.

Even in normal times India's milk supply is inadequate, consumption per head being only 4 oz. as against 21 oz. laid down as the minimum by the Hot Springs Conference on nutrition, and with milk as the normal daily diet in the case of barely 5 per cent of the Indian population. Even this low figure is falling alarmingly to-day due to war exigencies, menacing the health of the nation for several decades.

Bombay City has made a welcome beginning in providing milk for children under two But this barely touches the fringe of the problem The All India Women's Conference is launching a country-wide "milk-campaign" next month to mobilise public opinion and compel Government, municipalities local bodies to take immediate steps to remedy this distressing want, through adequate production and even distribution, with priority for children, expectant and nursing mothers and sick patients.

Another problem of magnitude facing the country to-day is one created by the new Government Order curtailing paper supply to 30% of the current quota, which reduces the paper supply in India to 15% of the pre-war requirements; home production is steadily declining due to the paucity of coal supply and inadequate transport facilities, which is most distressing

Equally deplorable is the fact that the tonnage of paper allocated to India from Britain has not been fully taken up, not so much for want of shipping space but because of insufficient import licences issued at Delhi. This drastic curtailment has constituted a frontal attack on the cultural home front, and adds intellectual starvation to the physical.

This calls for strong public opinion so as to counter-act the situation by bringing effective pressure on the Government to make it relax this Order. The situation can be remedied by giving the home paper industry facility for its natural growth and arranging for imports to supplement it so as to meet the national requirement.

Women's Conference Executive Meeting

BOMBAY Aug 7.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Women's Conference will be held in Bombay on Thursday the 31st August 1944 —A. P.

Begum Shah Nawaz At 3 Arts Meeting

Atiya Begum in her welcome at 3 Arts Special Meeting, on Sunday said: The politician in the name of Unity split even the Elements into Hindu Pani-Muslim Pani.

Begum Shah Nawaz addressing the gathering gave a description of the important work before the women of the country. The audience listened with attention to her discourse. The President Nawabsaheb of Belha paid adequate recognition to the 3 Arts and Baron De Touche showed rare brocades of Java, Mira and Bijli gave exquisite items. Mahirulqadirir, and Saghir Nizami and his wife recited their own poetic Compositions. Wallmahamed Sonawala presented beautiful Baskets and Bouquets of Flowers and P. M. Jhaveri presented medals to the artists.

Admission To Hay And Brick Bunders

Under an order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, admission to the Hay and Brick Bunders and to Haji Bunder will be restricted to persons in possession of a Permit to Board, or a Dock Permit, or a Dock Worker's Token or a Harbour Protected Area Permit, issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Port) for use in Bombay Port Trust Docks and Harbour Protected Areas.

Anyone who has regular business at the Hay and Brick Bunder or Haji Bunder, and who does not possess one of these four permits, should apply in person to the Superintendent of Police, "E" Division, at Sewree Police Station, for an application form for a Harbour Protected Area Permit. Temporary permits will be issued by the Superintendent of Police, "E" Division or the Sub-Inspector of Police on duty in the Police Chowki at the main gate of Haji Bunder.

P. C. Ray Professorship To Be Established

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Mr. R. G. Casey and the Vice-Chancellor have issued an appeal for generous support to the project to establish a Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray Professorship with a research fellowship attached with it to commemorate Sir P. C. Ray. The Senate of the Calcutta University at a special meeting held in June had unanimously resolved that a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 should be raised for the project.—A. P.

PESHAWAR: It is understood that having been convinced by Mr. Jinnah, Khan Ghulam Mahomed Khan of Lundkhair, a prominent Congress leader, has decided to join the Muslim League.—Orient Press.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 4, 2000.
Muslim: Shaban 18, 1363.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 9, 1313.
Sunrise: 7-17 a.m. Sunset: 8-10 p.m.
Hightide: 3-17, 15-46.
Lowtide: 9-12, 21-57.
Municipal Standing Committee at 2 p.m.

OBITUARY

DEATH

PANDAY—Cowasji Dorabji Framji, father of the late Dady C. Panday and Nawajbai Sorabji Vacha, died at 10 p.m. yesterday. Funeral ceremony to begin at 4-45 p.m., (N. S. T.), at his residence at Tardeo.

To-day's Engagements

CONDOLENCE MEETING: For Rev. Father J. F. Cains S. J., to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30, at 60, Forbes Street, Fort.

BOMBAY STUDENTS UNION: To-day (Tuesday), Dr. Muranjan will speak on 'Banking During War' and Mr. Wajahat Hussain (Dy Governor of Reserve Bank) will preside at University Convocation Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

TAGORE DAY BY SHARADA MANDIR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL: To-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Sushil Kavlerkar, Advocate.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly Luncheon Meeting to-day (Tuesday), at 1-30 p.m., at Green's Hotel. Rotarian Nusserwanji S. Guzder will speak on "Fifty years' Transport Experience."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class to-day (Tuesday), at League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Dr. K. R. Masani, M. B. B. S., will deliver a lecture on "Mental Hygiene" at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION: A general meeting at C. P. Tank, Hirabaug, to-day (Tuesday), at 2-30 p.m. Constitution will be discussed and adopted. A Managing Committee will be elected for the year.

GATHA SOCIETY: A public meeting in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, M. A., will explain Gatha Vohukhshatra (Yasna Ha 51) strophes 8 and 9.

CHEQUES CLEARED: Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 3-8-1944 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 1,21,439.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 40,15,03,911-3-8.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Mr. Yusuf Haroon, M. L. A. (Central) Mayor of Karachi, will deliver a speech in the Anjuman-e-Islam High School Hall, at 7 p.m., to-day (Tuesday). Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro, Revenue Minister, Sind, is also expected to speak.

P. R. LELE FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. P. R. Lele was elected a member of the Municipal Schools Committee at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday.

In the absence of the Mayor Mr. Nagindas Master, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder presided.

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, the Mayor of Karachi was present in the House and watched the proceedings for a short time. Dr. Gilder welcomed Mr. Haroon.

SIR A. R. MUDALIAR IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, August 7

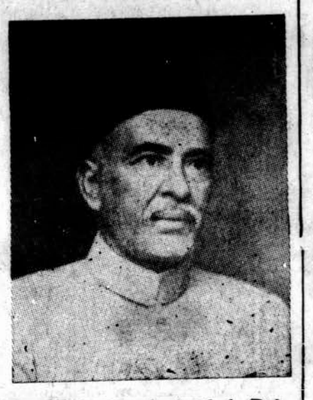
Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Calcutta to-day and presided over a meeting of the Coal Control Board. Sir Ramaswami will be in Calcutta till the 11th.—A. P.

DEATH OF MUSLIM PHILANTHROPIST

Late Sardar Haji Amirsaheb

Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Mohiddin Saheb, M. L. A., who died in Bombay at the age of 62 on 20th July last was a prominent businessman in the Thana district. He was one of the biggest Government forest contractors, and also dealt in salt and rice on a large scale.

He had a long record of public service, being a member of the Taluka and District Local Boards for 25 and



Khan Bahadur Amirsaheb Rais

24 years respectively and a member of the District School Board for 10 years. He served as a Member on the Rural Development Board, Forest Advisory Committee and various other committees connected with the district administration. He was also a member of the Regional Transport Authority, Bombay Region.

HELP TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The late Khan Bahadur took special interest in education and was one of the founders of the Konkan Muslim Education Society and its Vice-President for 6 years. He donated more than one lakh to the funds of the Society. Besides, he donated Rs. 5,000 to the Society's hostel at Bhiwandi, and Rs. 10,000 for a hostel building of the Society at Bordi. He used to distribute annually a sum of Rs. 2,000 by way of scholarships to poor Muslim students. He contributed Rs. 2,000 to Wagh High School at Bassein and Rs. 1,000 to the Aryan Education Society High School at Palghar. He built a dispensary building at Manor at a cost of Rs. 12,000. Government conferred upon him the title of Khan Bahadur in 1928 and made him a II Class Sardar of Gujarath in 1929. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 from Mahomedan Constituency of Thana Dt. He was one of the prominent members of the Muslim League Party.

19TH WEEK OF POPULARITY!

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

M·A·L·I

(HINDUSTANI & MARATHI)

Hindi: 4, 7.
Marathi: 10 p. m
Fri. Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.

NOVELTY

48th WEEK OF RECORD CROWDS!

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

Starring — JAYASHREE

Daily: 4, 7, 10
Fri., Sat., Sun.
1-15 p. m.

SWASTIK

13TH WEEK

FUN, FOIBLES & FIASCO OF A HUSBAND

PRAKASH'S SOCIAL

POLICE

UNIQUE FOR MIRTH MELODY & MUSIC

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4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.

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MANORAMA

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NEW WEST END

Daily 4, 7 & 10 P. M.

Advance Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6 P. M.

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VOCAL MUSIC by

AKHATARIBAI

(FAIZABAD)

'QUEEN OF GAZALS'

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SATURDAY 12th August '44, at 10 p.m.

at

LAXMI BAUG, NEW BHATWADI

Tickets Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 (Incl. Tax)

Available at:—(1) International Trading Corporation, Ahmed Chambers, Opp. Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road (2) Mr. M. V. Parikh, Round Bldg., 1st floor, Kalbadevi, (3) Suniti Stores, Minerva Mansion, Opp. Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road.

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KADAMBARI

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13th

CROWDED WEEK

ROXY Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30

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Daily 4, 7 & 10 P. M.

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2nd WEEK

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PAGLI DUNIYA

MUMTAZ SHANTI, MOTILAL, SHEIKH MUKHTAR, KANAYALAL

Director ASPI

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4 7 & 10 p m.

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

LAST 3 DAYS - - DON'T

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CHARLIE, MEHTAB & WASTI give you the time of your life!

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with Ullhas, A. Shah, Anwar, Vidya & Rajkumari Shukla

Music: NAUSHAD

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"How much do they cost?" There are two denominations—Rs. 10 and Rs. 100.

"Where can I buy them?" At any Indian Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Imperial Bank of India, Government Treasury in British India or in an Indian State conducting Government of India Treasury business.

"What are the prizes?" The prizes are by series of 1 lakh pieces. For each series of Rs. 100 Bonds participating in a draw, 1st Prize Rs. 50,000, two 2nd Prizes of Rs. 20,000 each and two 3rd Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each. Total prize money, Rs. 1,00,000 for each drawing. For Rs. 10 Bonds, 1st Prize Rs. 2,500, two 2nd Prizes of Rs. 1,250 each, five 3rd Prizes of Rs. 500 each and ten 4th Prizes of Rs. 250 each. Total prize money Rs. 10,000 for each series.

"Once a Bond has won a prize I suppose it is withdrawn from all future draws?" Certainly not. Every Bond whether it has won a prize or not is included in all draws until 15th January 1949 and so can, if you are lucky, win more than one prize for you.

"Are prizes subject to a tax?" No. They are free of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax or Corporation Tax.

"Where are prizes paid?" See question two. Prizes are paid at all the above mentioned offices and at Sub-treasuries also.

"Are Prize Bonds repayable?" Yes, at par on or after 15th January 1949. That is, you get absolute security for your money AND the chance to win one or more large cash Prizes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Prize Bonds

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AA 965

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Two more bullets go screaming into the blue to harass the retreating enemy. Every bullet brings our gallant armies a little bit nearer to ultimate victory. It is through the efficiency and hard work of the Ordnance Clerk that the infantryman gets his ammunition, the gunner his shells and the army everything it needs. This vital work calls for energy and initiative and there are great chances of promotion for hard-working men. Vacancies exist now for clerks and storekeepers in the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

You should have studied up to matriculation or equivalent standard. If you have passed matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 17½ and 45 years of age, or although a non-matriculate, have sufficient previous clerical experience, you can join direct as a Havildar. If you are a matriculate between 16½ and 17½ years of age or a non-matriculate without previous clerical experience and between 17½ and 30 years, you can join as a clerk trainee under the Labour Department Technical Training Scheme. (A clerk trainee has to undergo 3—4 months' training before appointment as Havildar, Grade III. He is paid Rs. 44/4 p.m. during this period, plus free rations, clothing and accommodation). The training and subsequent experience received in this corps will undoubtedly prove valuable in industry after the war.

PAY OF I.A.O.C. CLERKS AND STOREMEN

Matriculates start as Havildars ..Graduates start as Jemadars. HAVILDARS: *Grade III—Rs 65/- per month. Grade II—Rs. 77/- per month. Grade I—Rs. 87/- per month.* VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: *V.C.O. Cadet—Rs. 95/- per month. Jemadar—Rs 140-5-165 per month. Subedar—Rs. 200-10-240. Subedar Major Rs. 260-15-320 per month with a personal allowance of Rs. 50/- per month. Plus many concessions and allowances including free food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention.*

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AHMEDABAD: Panch Kuva.

★ *If, for domestic or other reasons, any men find that they are unable to accept the overseas liability, they may enrol for employment in non-field service areas within Indian limits on the following rates of pay. Havildar Grade III Rs. 50 p.m. Havildar Grade II Rs. 57/8 p.m. Havildar Grade I Rs. 65 p.m.*

APPLY NOW TO ANY OF THE RECRUITING OFFICES LISTED ABOVE

AAA 1030

"THEY WERE THERE"

HOW THEY WON THE I.D.S.M.

When L/Naik Nazar Hussain, R.I.A.S.C., and Sepoy Lal Khan, 15th Punjab Regiment, were unloading three ammunition jeeps (trucks) in Burma, the enemy started shelling them with mortars. Nazar Hussain, disregarding the bombs, attended a wounded driver and calmly continued with the unloading. Later to collect wounded, he returned twice with his three jeeps, setting an example to his whole company. Both men have been awarded the I.D.S.M. for this fine work. They, and their like, are steadily beating back the Japanese. It is an honour to be with such men. Ask your nearest Recruiting Officer how to join the Indian Army.

1

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

We cannot be always doing a great work, but we can always do something that belongs to our condition. To be silent, to suffer, to pray when we cannot act, is acceptable to God. A disappointment, a contradiction, a harsh word, an annoyance, a wrong received and endured as in his presence, is worth more than a long prayer; and we do not lose time if we bear its losses with gentleness and patience, provided the loss was inevitable, and was not caused by our own fault.

—F. de la Mothe Fenelon.

The Bombay Chronicle

AUGUST NINTH

The 9th of August having drawn near, many naturally consulted Gandhiji as to how the day could be best celebrated in the present circumstances of the country. His reply is definite and clear, except that with regard to Bombay he conveyed his instructions personally to the Mayor, who, however, has not published them. Gandhiji's instructions will not please extremists but will, we have no doubt, be carried out by most persons scrupulously. It is a travesty to call them dishonourable or to suggest that they are meant to revive civil disobedience. They are like his major proposals for a constitutional and communal settlement, in the nature of a compromise and will appeal to all who care to understand his standpoint. In ruling out mass civil disobedience he has only converted a fact into a rule. It is neither desirable nor practicable to carry on mass civil disobedience at present. In all places, including Bombay Gandhiji also rules out individual civil disobedience as such, that is any pre-meditated act done with the intention to violate any law of the land, say, violating the salt law. Even with regard to executive orders, which may be standing or issued at the last moment, Gandhiji advises that, since already there has been much misunderstanding about Congress purpose and his own and he "must avoid all risks", the public in places except Bombay should not disregard special police prohibitions for the day in question. It is easy to misrepresent this restraint as excessive. Be it remembered that with regard to other days Gandhiji has made it clear that "individual action in the sense of self-respect and liberty" is "a universal duty for all time the discharge of which requires no sanction save that of one's own conscience."

What precisely is the programme for Bombay City? Though it is not yet definitely known, we believe, as we have stated above, that Gandhiji has ruled out a programme of premeditated civil disobedience as such. All he has suggested is that the normal activities of the Congress, which have not the remotest connection with defiance of law, should be carried on. This is evidently meant to be only a cautious, if not overcautious, symbolic act of national self-assertion. Government should beware of making a mountain of this mole hill. It is nonsense to suggest that there is danger in what Gandhiji has permitted in Bombay. It is wicked to insinuate that it may provoke communal ill-feeling We cannot imagine any community that respects national and personal liberty misunderstanding a symbolic assertion of such liberty, which does not in the least coerce any communities or individuals. It behoves the authorities not to penalise in any way harmless demonstrations. If they have any sympathetic imagination and the capacity to appreciate the value of Gandhiji's splendid gesture they should now at least remove all the restrictions on Congress organisations and Congress leaders. Soon after his release Gandhiji made it quite clear that he had no intention of asking the country to carry on a campaign of mass civil disobedience or of doing anything to impede war effort. He repeated his intention on several subsequent occasions, besides placing before the country and the Government his own terms for an honourable settlement of the deadlock. After Gandhiji's statements no justification remained for the detention of the members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congressmen and for the continuance of the restrictions on Congress organizations and public meetings and demonstrations. To his statesmanlike gesture Government has failed to make any response so far. He and the country expect that the Government will, at least, refrain from interfering with the people's fundamental right of carrying on their normal political activity. And this is all that the programme for the 9th of August means.

Co-operation And Planning

The official Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies, over which the Hon. Sir Jogendra Singh presided, and the unofficial Conference of the Committee of the All-India Association of Co-operative Institutes and Banks which was presided over by Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, which were held in Bombay lately served to focus attention not only on the internal problems of the movement but also on the important role of Co-operation in post-war reconstruction. With non-official's attending the former Conference and officials the latter, the two gatherings may well be deemed to express the voices of all who are connected with the co-operative movement in India in the future which lies before it. In his address at the Registrars' Conference, Sir Jogendra Singh summed up the task before the movement by calling upon co-operators to plan "with special reference to agricultural and animal production, and bringing more land under cultivation providing better marketing facilities, developing rural industries and educational, medical and veterinary facilities in rural areas." The Registrars' Conference requested Government to draw up a plan of co-operative development which should be an integral part of the development plan for the country, while the other Conference indicated the directions along which such planning should proceed. It was recognised that the post-war absorption of ex-soldiers on the cessation of hostilities in the civil life of the country should form part of the general plan and no separate agency need be created for the purpose, as has been suggested on and off by various official authorities.

At both the Conferences, the subjects that engaged their attention were the same, namely, food supply and distribution, marketing of agricultural produce, and reorganization of cottage industries. There seemed to be unanimity of opinion about the desirability of utilizing the agency of co-operative stores and supply societies in the arrangements for the distribution of foodstuffs and other controlled commodities. The Province of Madras, which is the cradle of consumers' co-operation in India, has no less than 1,200 co-operative stores in rural and urban areas and the movement seems to have made much headway in Assam, Mysore and parts of Bombay. The growth in some places seems to be too hectic to be sound, and many among co-operators are afraid that when and if normal trading conditions are restored large numbers among the newly organized consumers and supply societies will not survive. It is to be hoped that even after the war unregulated competitive trading will not be allowed to flourish once again, but nonetheless it is the duty of co-operators to see to it that this new branch of their movement based as it is on distributive justice is assured of a permanent place in the economic order that will be established. The Conferences did well therefore to indicate the practical measures that have to be adopted from now onwards to consolidate the gains that have been achieved so far. Though the movement for the reorganization of cottage industries, including subsidiary part-time occupations, on co-operative lines has not gathered momentum in these last few years like consumers' co-operation, it is recognized as needing the same degree of attention in the immediate future as also in post-war planning. This is a branch of co-operation which, as the unofficial Conference recognized, has hitherto not received an adequate measure of support notwithstanding its great utility in dealing with the problem of growing unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. The other Conference, too, agreed to the desirability of planning for the future but did not contemplate, as the unofficial Conference did, the need for taking immediate action by the formation in every Province or State of a central cottage industries organization society the main task before which, after preliminary investigations, would be to promote the organization of industrial co-operative societies for workers in selected industries. Both the Conferences, it may be noted, concurred in urging the grant of liberal State aid in this proposed development and both expressed the view that it might be necessary to accord protection to some among the industries selected for development on co-operative lines.

Such State aid and support in the sphere of industrial co-operation or any other sphere need not, we may hope, necessarily connote state control of the type that has kept large sections among the intellegentsia in India, so far, from participating in the co-operative movement. Unfortunately the trend in recent years has been in the direction of tightening the strings of official control, a tendency which was deplored by the unofficial Conference. Even when the co-operative movement becomes part of the organization for economic planning the respective spheres of internal and external control will have to be clearly delimited. Until then, however, there is no reason why as emphasised by the unofficial Conference, Government should not treat the co-operative movement as essentially a popular one which should be self-governing and self-controlled

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Hitler's Campaign

Details of Hitler's plans to clean up the German army and home front and his activities in that behalf remind one of the vast purge carried out years ago by M. Stalin in Russia. But, apart from the question whether Stalin was right or wrong and whether or no those he condemned were traitors, the Russian and German "purges" differ in two vital respects. The Stalin campaign was carried out and completed long before Russia came into a war; Hitler is in the very midst not only of war but also of the most critical stage in the war when a day's confusion and disorganisation is serious. Secondly, there was no question of Stalin being at the end of his tether; Hitler certainly is. No amount of purging and purifying can increase his material resources without which it is simply impossible to check the Allied tide which is both increasing in volume and decreasing the distance between Hitler and his doom. That doom is inevitable. But Hitler's efforts mean a warning to the Allies that, even without any hope, he would fight to the very last end.

Notable Success

Following on General Stilwell's capture of Myitkyina, the British Fourteenth Army has also scored a notable success. The importance of the capture of Tamu is both military and moral, for, as the Kandy communique points out, Fourth Army troops have crossed the Burma border. Some remnants of the Jap "invasion" army still remain inside Manipur, stragglers north of the Palel-Tamu road and the Japs retreating south towards Tiddim. But the Fourteenth Army troops, who had had to retreat into India some six months ago, are, again, operating on the other side. This is a promising development. Fighting during the last few months and in monsoon conditions has proved that the day of the Jap is over. He failed with the maximum resources he could bring to his assistance and now he is suffering from two serious difficulties: his strength in Burma is dwindling without his ability to arrest the deterioration and he can no longer reinforce himself in any adequate measure in Burma. On the other hand, Allied strength is already much greater than his and is also steadily growing on land and sea and in the air. It is almost the story of Japanese tragedy in the South-West Pacific all over again.

Stilwell's View

Is the other aspect of that story the aspect of striking Allied victories, also going to be duplicated? General Stilwell, who is on a visit to Kandy, has given an interview to the Press in which he declared that he saw no reason why Rangoon should not be reached by land, and added "I don't know how fast the Japs came up". The circumstances have now been reversed. Jap superiority over the British is now changed into Allied superiority over the Japs and in a much greater degree at that. If the Japs came up fast, the Allies, with their immense resources, already at their disposal, can drive down fast. There is only one reason why this may not be. And it is British preference for an offensive in Malaya and British lack of that urgency which General Stilwell and the Chinese justifiably feel. That is why we wish SEAC was divided into two separate and independent commands.

Our Readers' Views

China Is One And United

Mr. W. C. Choy, Chinese Davis Cup (Tennis) representative writes:—

There have appeared recently in a number of newspapers articles giving the impression that a civil war in China between the Communist Party and the Chinese Government is imminent, that China is a divided country, that the Chinese people have not a singleness of purpose. That is a gross misconception, an unfortunate misunderstanding. I do not deny that there are no differences. Just as there exist differences between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party in America or between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in England, so there exist differences between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang in China. The Chinese people, whether capitalists or communists, bourgeoisies or proletariats, democrats or republicans, are prepared not only to sink their differences, but also to fight, like one man, whenever the security of the State is menaced by external aggression. Let there be no mistake on this point in the minds of others.

"Problems Of Peace"

I have read with some interest Sir S. D. Saklatwala's article in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the caption "Problems of Peace."

Emphasizing the necessity to direct all efforts towards increasing the purchasing power of the masses in order that the plan of a greater industrialization of the country as a whole may be successful, he draws the attention of the readers to the fact that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has already taken time by the forelock by passing an Act to provide for regulating the cultivation of crops with a view to growing more food-crops in the Province of Bombay and then makes certain constructive suggestions for ensuring a greater and a better yield of crops such as introducing the use of scientific manuring, solution of crops, improvement of agricultural implements, etc.

All this is to the good of the nation as a whole and the urban portion of it in particular. But what of the rural? Will Sir S. D. Saklatwala make it clear whether it is intended by him and his collaborators that the economic condition of the agriculturists also should simultaneously improve with that of the industrialists and the businessmen and if so, what is their plan for ensuring its improvement? Prima facie it seems that those who will come forward with advice and assistance to the agriculturists hope to recover by instalments their price from the anticipated increased yield of the lands which means an additional liability on them for the time being. I believe they are human enough not to wish that several of the villagers finding that burden intolerable may quit their homes and migrate to the neighbouring industrial towns in order to form recruits to the mills and factories there. This is not an imaginary consequence because the rural population of this province was already found indebted to the extent of Rs. 81,00,00,000 by the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee in 1930 and during these 14 years its liability can be reasonably believed to have been augmented to Rs. 100,00,00,000. The advances to them for purchasing better tools, manures, seeds, etc. must form an addition to that existing liability.

Would it not be more democratic, fair and equitable for some of the industrial magnates interested in rural economy to form themselves into a syndicate with a view to enable the indebted peasants to clear up their old liabilities on getting them ascertained and scaled down under the provisions of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939, which I feel confident, be thereby reduced by 55 to 60 per cent. This will require not more than Rs. 45 to 50 crores for the whole province. If out of Rs. 10,000 crores which they are going to collect they invest even 1/10th in this province, the sum required for the liquidation of the old debts would not be more than 1/20th part of it. And this too is not going to be a free gift but an investment and can be withdrawn gradually along with that set apart for advances for improvements.

I believe this is one of the sincere efforts which should be made in raising the standard of living of the masses in order to secure a real market for the increased industrial output. What I fear is ruthless business, pure fascism. What I propose is business mixed with philanthropy fascism diluted by socialism.

Santa Cruz, July 31. P. C. DIVANJI.

WHAT STERLING BALANCES SIGNIFY

Prof. Vakil's Warning Against Unprecedented Economic Collapse In India

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union Prof. C. N. Vakil delivered a lecture on "Sterling Balances" on Sunday at the Convocation Hall, Bombay University. Mr. Manu Subedar presided. In the course of his lecture Prof. Vakil said:—

"The sterling balances amount to more than Rs. 1,000 crores and may go on increasing if the present financial policy is not radically changed.

The entire expenditure for the war incurred in India, irrespective of its allocation between the different parties, is financed by the Government of India. The allocation between the U.K. and India is determined by the Financial Settlement, which has been interpreted in a very elastic manner leading to a expenditure of about a crore a day in recent times being debited to India. The balance of the war expenditure is incurred on behalf of the U. K. We get reimbursed in sterling in London. The sterling thus obtained has been used partly to repatriate our sterling debt and partly has been transferred to the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India in the form of Sterling securities. Against these notes are issued in India to finance the British expenditure in India. The note circulation has risen from Rs. 179 crores to Rs. 922 crores (end of July 1944).

WHAT DO THEY SIGNIFY?

Thus the entire real cost of the war in India in terms of goods and services is borne by India; the share of U. K. is nominally in the form of these balances which we cannot use now. The burden is distributed among the people partly by taxation and loans, but also by inflation of currency. The burden thus imposed is most inequitable and affects the poor adversely; it has led to the food crisis and high prices involving general under-consumption starvation and death of large numbers. The sterling balances thus signify that India has been made to pay for the current requirements of the war out of her deficit economy to an extent which has led to the present crisis. Instead of England being generous to India in the war as is claimed by some, India has been forced to put up a substantial reduction in her already low standard of life.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

Serious doubts have arisen regarding the repayment of these balances in the manner expected by people in India because of recent statements in the British financial press in the discussions in the International Monetary Conference and in the House of Commons. What India needs most is capital goods for her economic and industrial development in the cheapest market and without delay. What England seems to think is that she should pay in terms of goods she may choose to spare over a period convenient to her. Further, in order to avoid the aggravation of the problem, suggestions have been made for the revision of the Financial Settlement so that the share of the cost of the war to be debited to India may be increased, on the plea that she is already bearing the real cost of the war. This assumes that India is bearing the real cost of the war willingly and because she is able to do so. That she is not doing so willingly is common knowledge; her inability is reflected in events like the Bengal famine.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

In face of these dimculties, public opinion in India should demand an immediate change in the financial policy of the Government of India, which may safeguard our present and future interests. Unless British financial interests are made to realise the mischief implied in their suggestion, we may be faced with an unprecedented economic collapse in the country. The following suggestions are made in this connection:—

(1) The responsibility of finding the rupee finance required by His Majesty's Government in India should be put on them; the Government of India should refuse to finance them further by inflation as hitherto.

(2) If this is done, further accumulation of sterling balances will stop. If they are allowed to increase, we shall be committing economic suicide as the problem of repayment by England will become more acute with every increase in these balances, and our chances to get any return will be more remote.

(3) His Majesty's Government can find the rupee finance required by them by a combination of the following methods. (a) Export of food, capital goods, consumers' goods, gold and silver to India, in return for which rupees can be obtained; (b) Liquidation of British commercial assets in India, and (c) Loans in rupees from the Government of India, properly negotiated in each case with terms of repayment laid down in advance. The Government of India should raise the amount from the public.

(4) The Government of India should declare that the burden imposed by the existing Financial Settlement to India is more than what India ought to be charged for the defence of the country, and no revision of the Settlement adverse to India can be tolerated

(5) The Government of India should start immediate negotiations for the proper utilisation of the existing sterling balances in the interests of the country.

(6) The Government of India should define their policy regarding the questions of (a) the internal price level to be fixed after the war or the internal price of the rupee; and (b) the external value of the rupee after the war, including the problem of the link with sterling.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED CHANGES.

Inflation which was justified on the ground of the suddenness of the Japanese attack, can no longer be justified now on that ground. The above proposals will stop further inflation and make the work of the economic controls in the country easy and effective. At the same time, the burden of the war will be distributed more equitably. The rupee will become stronger by the above policy and our creditor position will be assured, unlike the present situation in which we have all the compliments of a creditor nation without the substance. The policy regarding the issues raised in the last suggestion regarding the future internal and external value of the rupee will largely determine our future economic position, and, therefore, it is imperative that we should think of that policy from now in the interests of the country.

Christians' Appeal To Mr. Jinnah

NEW DELHI: An appeal to Mr. M. A. Jinnah not to overlook the claims of the minorities in any decision he might arrive at with Mahatma Gandhi, was made by Mr. S. G. Datta, presiding over a meeting of the Indian Christians, held here. —Orient Press.

KASTURBA FUND

BOMBAY, August 7.

Collections for the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund all over India as also in Ceylon, Africa and Aden up to July 31, 1944 total Rs. 35,79,181 Bengal leading with Rs. 8,59,099 and Bombay coming next with Rs. 8,40,000.—United Press.

Reserve Bank Shows Profits

Deputy Governor Says Surplus Purchasing Power Should Be Withdrawn

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

A surplus of Rs. 10,07 lakhs which the Reserve Bank of India had made during the year has been transferred to the Central Government as against Rs. 7,50 lakhs last year.

Mr. C. R. Trevor, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, addressing the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank to-day said that the question of the Bank's surplus profits and of maintaining the stability of the Bank's rate of dividend engaged the earnest attention of the Board and in that connection certain proposals had been submitted to the Government of India in July 1943 Under the Reserve Bank of India (Limitation of Dividend) Ordinance of 1943, which continued to be in force, the dividend payable by the Bank to the shareholders was limited to a maximum of 4 per cent.

As a result of the proposals submitted by the board, Mr. Trevor said, Government had agreed that if in the not too distant future the profits of the Bank should fall below the level required to maintain a dividend of four per cent or such higher rate as Government might have agreed to be reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, a good case in equity would exist for Government making up the deficit to the extent to which they had benefited in the past as a result of the operation of the Ordinance.

LEGISLATION

Dealing with Banking legislation for which proposals were submitted by the Reserve Bank Board to the Government in 1939, but the consideration of which was deferred on account of war, Mr. Trevor said that Government had now agreed on the need for comprehensive Banking legislation being enacted without waiting for the cessation of hostilities. The Board submitted revised proposals to Government in June 1944. Mr. Trevor said that the Bill embodying those proposals was expected to be introduced in the Central Legislature at an early date.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Referring to the general economic situation in the country Mr. Trevor said that the main factors governing the economy of the country at the present day were a reflex of international conditions which had manifested themselves in a more or less acute manner all over the world. Inflationary tendencies in varying degrees had been in evidence in most countries from the comparatively mild form seen in the United Kingdom to the most virulent, as in China and some of the enemy-occupied countries. In India, those tendencies threatened to disrupt the civilian economy and imperil the war effort itself about the close of the last year, and it was gratifying to observe that the optimistic note struck last year in regard to the country's ability to stem the rising tide of inflation was not altogether unjustified.

On India's sterling holdings with particular reference to the international monetary proposals Mr. Trevor said that it was not possible at this stage to take stock of the position and said it would be time to do so when the Indian Delegation had returned to this country and had made its report on the proceedings at the conference.

Earlier in his speech Mr. Trevor said that the Bank's income and expenditure for the year under review were Rs. 1,200.4 lakhs and Rs. 173.8 lakhs. Expenditure was higher than in the preceding year by Rs. 24.26 lakhs, while income was greater by Rs. 281.23 lakhs so that the net profits increased by Rs. 256.77 lakhs.—A. P.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"If there was an apprehension that the moment, the two leaders, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, agreed there would be a change of administration overnight it should be removed."

—The Hon: Sir Sultan Ahmad as reported by Angio-India.

* * *

In a statement to the Press, Mr. K. M. Munshi refers to Mr. Amery's "slamming of the door....in his characteristic fashion."

Two things, however should be urged in this connection in justice to Mr. Amery.

(1) Mr. Amery's characteristic fashion is the historico-traditional characteristic fashion of the Amerys, past, present and, as they hope, future and

(2) If Mr. Amery hadn't slammed the door in his characteristic fashion, Mr. Churchill would have kicked the Secretary of State of the Whitehall door in his, Churchill's own characteristic fashion.

* * *

A hospitable contemporary has prominently published a statement by Dr. N. B. Khare, in which the Hon. Doctor roundly denounces Mahatma Gandhi as a saboteur and a "diabolical" betrayer of underground worker and so on.

It's a grand impeachment the passion of which is so fierce that we feel we must assure Dr. Khare that he needn't fear so much any danger to the present Executive Council. The tragedy of a popular Government is some distance yet.

* * *

According to a United Press report from London the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee is to-day celebrating the second anniversary of the "Quit India" resolution.

If so the thing was and is being kept so careful a secret that no one knows about it. For, Reuters know nothing.

* * *

CELESTIAL PHENOMENON IN BURDWAN

Deep Blue Light With Bright Halo Illuminates Sky at Midnight.

—Headlines.

Should it be taken as for or against the Gandhi-"C. R." offer?

* * *

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Women's Conference will be held in Bombay on Thursday, the 31st August 1944."

—A. P. I.

Well, it can't be helped. Bombay must take it. That's all.

* * *

"Japan, like Germany is scraping the bottom of the basket for any forgotten crumbs of man-power."

—Reuter.

The presumptuous Oriental dog!

* * *

The German Overseas News Agency reports that the attempt on Hitler's life was meant to kill Mussolini as well.

Then its failure has spared us a double disappointment.

AMERICANS IN INDIA TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 7.

Arrangements have been completed here and elsewhere in India by American authorities under which American personnel will be able to exercise their vote for the Presidential election. Ballot officials have been appointed in each area where American personnel is stationed. They will distribute and collect ballot papers. Priority arrangements have been made and all ballot papers will be despatched to U. S. A. by highest priority by air. Ballot will be recorded so as to reach the United States upto November 7. Voting could be either on Federal or state ballot basis. It is, however, hoped that all states would adopt the Federal ballot system before October 1.

NO PAST TENSE FOR FAMINE

Mrs. Pandit On Her Impressions Of Bengal

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

"Satisfaction has been expressed that no recurrence of last year's tragedy can take place in Bengal and that the general condition is free from anxiety. This picture is a misleading one and famine in Bengal cannot yet be referred to in the past tense."

Thus observed Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit in the course of an interview to the United Press referring to the general condition in Bengal.

"In East Bengal", she added, "famine conditions not only exist but are spreading. Rice is being sold at prices far beyond the reach of the poor or even the lower middle class—ranging in price from Rs. 25 per maund in some parts to Rs. 40 per maund in Chittagong. Control rates apparently are not enforced everywhere.

"Weak from malnutrition the people are succumbing to disease in large numbers. The temporary hospitals started last year to deal with epidemic conditions are again filling up rapidly and non-official medical units in the rural areas are again being severely handicapped in their work for want of drugs. Quinine specially is difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities in spite of official assurance that there will be no lack of quinine this year."—United Press.

Starvation Deaths In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Ten sick destitutes were admitted in a Calcutta hospital on August 4, according to the Director of public information. Bengal on the same day, six deaths took place and six persons were discharged.

On August 5 and 6 a total of 64 sick destitutes was admitted to Calcutta hospitals. There were three deaths and four persons were discharged from hospitals during these two days.—A. P

Bengal Food Grains Committee

SHOLAPUR, August 6.

The Bengal Food Grains Committee, which arrived in Sholapur yesterday morning, left for Secunderbad by the night express.

Mr. Justice H. B. L. Braund, (Chairman), Dr. Narendranath Law, Mr. M. A. Ispahani and Mr. M. O. Carter, I. C. S., are the members of the Committee. Mr. A. Hilaly, I. C. S., is the secretary.

The Committee has been set up by the Bengal Government to plan the procurement and distribution of food grains for the province of Bengal. The committee visited this province to study the procurement and distribution plans introduced by the Government of Bombay.—A. P.

The Poet Who Was Not An Individual But An Epoch!

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA PAY TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF TAGORE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tributes to the poetic genius of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore were paid by various speaker at a meeting held to commemorate the third death-anniversary of the poet, at the Bhavatsky Lodge this evening. The function was organized under the joint auspices of the Indian Peoples' Theatre Association, the Progressive Writers' Association the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, the Marathi Sahitya Sangha, the National Theatre Academy and other cultural Associations of the city. Poet Harindranath Chattopadhayaya presided. The large audience present on the occasion was entertained with inspiring Bengali songs from the works of the late Tagore by the Bengali members of the Indian Peoples' Theatre.

BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Paying his homage to the late poet, Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhayaya observed that Tagore was not only a human personality, but immortality itself. His name was almost synonymous with India. He was not only an individual but an epoch that ushered into being fresh poetic talent in this country. The poetry of Tagore, he said had its roots in the ancient cultural traditions of the country.

Continuing the speaker pointed out how Tagore was both a national as well as an international poet. He believed that one could not be genuinely international unless one knew one's nation well. He, therefore, laboured hard to immortalize the inherent cultural glory of this ancient land. And he triumphed!

Mama Varerkar, the well-known Marathi dramatist, speaking in Marathi said that Tagore had obtained world recognition as a poet though he was not educated in the popular sense of that term. He regretted Indians' lack of appreciation for their own poets and men of genius He attributed Tagore's greatness as a poet to his noble and sterling character, which he said, was the source of poets inspiration.

Mr. Natraj Vashi, the well-known dancer referred to Tagore's role in the field of Indian dancing. The poet, said he, gave to India a new technique of Indian dancing. He had established a grand new tradition in the realm of Indian dancing, as in other arts.

Rabindranath Tagore Viewed As Politician

BOMBAY, Monday.

"There is a continuous undercurrent, sometimes subdued, sometimes upsurging in the literature of Rabindranath Tagore as well as his public acts which proved that even without getting himself involved in practical, agitational side of current politics, he was wholly in sympathy with all progressive movements" observed Mr. T. V. Parvate while speaking in appreciation of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore before the students and teachers of the Damodar Thakarsey Kanya Shala at Vithalbai Patel Road this afternoon. Mrs Sitabai Annegiri, Principal of the school presided.

Tagore Day In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, August 7.

The international role played by India's National Poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, was recalled in remembrance by spokesmen of the English, American and Chinese peoples in a special radio programme relayed this morning from the residence of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, on the occasion of the third death anniversary of the poet which was celebrated in Calcutta with numerous meetings and musical programmes. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar paid a homage to the poet on behalf of the Artists' Association whose programme included Vedic hymns, readings from his writings and song offerings.

Dr. Radhabinode Pal Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University presided over a public meeting organised under the auspices of the All India Rabindranath Memorial Committee, while in the morning the public gathered on the Nimtollah Burning Ghat to pay homage to the poet at the place where his mortal remains were consigned to flames. Many public functions were organised under the auspices of other public bodies.

All the local newspapers featured the anniversary with special articles and quotations from Tagore's writings and some regretted the delay in perpetuating Tagore's memory and urged energetic steps in this regard.—United Press.

CITY MARKETS

SHARES: Bombay, Aug. 7

The local Share bazar opened quiet and after remaining hesitant for some time, gradually advanced on improved buying Tata Steel shares were in demand Defds. opened at Rs. 2232 and advanced to

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

T. S. Ord. (425) 423 24/8 24 25/8 28/8 30/8 29/8 31/8 32 31/8 32 31/8 32/8.

T. S. Dfd. (2232/8) 2225 21/4 23/12 22/8 20 25 28/12 35 40 52/8 56/4 47/4 62/8 65 66/4 58/12 60 62/8 67/8

Dyeing (1860) 1855 52/8 56/4 50 53/12 46/4 50 56/4 62/8 58/12 62/8 60 62/8.

Kohinoor (623) 621 19 17 19 21 24 23 25 23 24/8 24

Swadesh (540) 539 38 40 42 43 41.

Nagpur (418) 416/8 16 17 15/8 16 17/8 18/8 19 18/8 19/8.

Simplex (255) 254 53 54 56/8 58 57 58 57/8 58/8

New Great (410) 411 10 10/8 8 11/8 12/8 12 12/8.

Indore (772/8) 772/8 76/4 77/8 80 86/4 82/8 77/8.

Cement (231/12) 231/4 32/12 32/4 34 34/4 34

Rs. 2266, while Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 424 and hardened to Rs. 430. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1852 and declined to Rs. 1842 and later firmed up to Rs. 1858. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 620 and steadied at Rs 623.

The Stock Exchange will remain closed on Wednesday the 9th August and Friday the 11th August 1944 on account of Congress and Gokul Ashtami Holidays respectively

BULLION: The local bullion market did not do any business to-day and the Board met to consider the situation. The Bank sold about 175 bars of silver to-day. The market position remains obscure and is becoming increasingly confounded

Later on it was reported that in view of further legal notice ready quotations would be fixed on Wednesday and the market is awaiting decision of the High Court.

COTTON: The local cotton market was quiet to-day with a marked absence of any demand. The market opened at Rs. 408/8 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 406/8 on tired liquidation There is no disposition to buy cotton at present pending further developments. September being the last trading month for this season's crop, all open business is being evened up

Under persistent liquidation September declined to Rs. 404 and the market was easy.

Towards the close there was moderate short covering and September recovered to Rs. 406/8. The market closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. September 406-8-0

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton September Contract is 540 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, August 5.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
September	411	408/4	408/8

PRODUCE: The local Produce market was quiet to-day on somewhat easier Kathiawar advices with Bhavnagar Oil quoted at Rs. 15-6-3. In the local market Goa delivery groundnuts were quoted at Rs. 16-3 and Khandesh quality was placed at Rs. 17-4 Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 16-8 and Navlakhi quotation was Rs. 16-4 Linseed C. P was placed at Rs. 15-6 and G.I.P. Stations at Rs. 15-4

HAPUR QUOTATIONS

Hapur, Aug. 7

Wheat 9-12; Gram 8; Barley 6-4; Peas 7-11; Arhar 7-12; Gur 5-8, 15 6-12; Guwar 6-14; Urad Moha 11-15-4 1/2; Moong Bhadon 9-13; Maha 11-6-6; Bardana 53-15; Silver 130; Pulses steady Silver easy on news of imports from America.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

Calicut, Aug. 7

Cocoanuts raw 65; Dry 90; Cocoanut Oil 315; Copra Office 190; Dilpasand 210; Madrasnottam 225; Goodgooda 265; Pepper Wynaad 300; Country 290; Dry Ginger Chernad 200; Ernad 190; Coffee Robusta 114.

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FAVRE-LEUBA

RESERVE BANK SELLS SILVER BY TENDERS

Bombay, Aug. 7

The Reserve Bank sold to-day by tender about 175 bars of silver at a price ranging from Rs. 131/4 to Rs. 132 per 100 tolas It is understood that daily the Bank would sell about 200 bars of silver on tender basis. To-day tenders at Rs. 131 and below were not accepted

Bombay Govt. Loan

The 3 per cent Bombay Government Loan, 1958, is issued at Rs. 100 per cent. and redeemable at par on the 15th August 1958. The proceeds of the loan will be used for repayment of part of the loans taken from the Central Government for financing remunerative capital expenditure prior to 1st April 1937. The amount of the loan will be Rs 344 lakhs. Subscriptions will be received on the 15th August 1944 only. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscription amounts approximately to Rs. 344 lakhs and in any case not later than the close of business on 15th August 1944. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum from the 15th August 1944. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th February and the 15th August and will be subject to income-tax and surcharge, but refunds of income-tax will be obtainable by holders of the loan who are not liable to income-tax or who are liable to income-tax at a lower rate.

Madras Govt. Loan

3 per cent Loan of the Government of Madras, 1958 is issued at Rs. 100 per cent, redeemable at par on the 15th August 1958. The proceeds of the loan will be used for repayment of part of the loans taken from the Central Government for financing remunerative capital expenditure prior to 1st April 1937. The amount of the loan will be Rs. 110 lakhs.

Punjab Govt. Loan

A further issue of the 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1955, issued at Rs. 99-8-0 per cent redeemable at par on 15th August 1958 has been announced. The proceeds of this issue will be used for repayment of part of the loans taken from the Central Government for financing remunerative capital expenditure prior to 1st April 1937. The amount of the loan will be Rs. 270 lakhs The issue price of this year's issue will be Rs. 99-8-0 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

C. P. Govt. Loan

Subscription for an issue of 3 per cent Central Provinces and Berar Loan, 1958 is announced. The proceeds of the loan will be used for repayment of a portion of loans taken from the Central Government for irrigation capital outlay and for financing loans to local bodies, cultivators, etc., and for commutation of pension prior to the 1st April 1937. The amount of the loan will be Rs. 53 1/2 lakhs. The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

U. P. Govt. Loan

Subscriptions for an issue of 3 per cent United Provinces Loan, have been announced The loan is being raised in order to repay and equivalent portion of the consolidated debt due by the Government of the United Provinces to the Government of India. The amount of the loan will be Rs. 350 lakhs (nominal). The issue price will be Rs. 98-8-0 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, August 7.

Tata Ordinary 432, Tata Deferred 2,270, Indian Iron 40/8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 35/10, Bombay Dyeing 1,863/12, Central India 417/8, Century 900, Gokak 318/12, Kohinoor 625, Simplex 256, Andhra Valley 1,890, Tata Hydro 205, Tata Power 1,910, Associated Cement 233/8, Belapur 248/12, Bombay Burma (Old) 495.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, August 5.

Anaconda Copper Mining	26+1/4
General Motors	60 3/4+1/2
U. S. Steel Corp.	57 7/8+1/8

N. Y. WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

New York, August 4.

Cotton was irregularly lower on nervous commission house liquidation induced by the fast-moving war and political developments in Europe highlighted by Mr. Churchill's assertion of a possible early victory. Crop news continued satisfactory, but production is expected to be small with a recent private estimate suggesting the lowest crop since 1931, since the official private estimate is suggesting the lowest crop since 1934, this may result in insufficient supplies during the season for both domestic mills and exports. Since the official announcement on May 26 that all 1942 loan cotton not redeemed by August 15 would be pooled, above 150,000 bales of such cotton have been redeemed.

AMERICAN COTTON LOAN RATE 21.40 CENTS FOR 1944 CROP.

New York, August 5.

Cotton early advanced on over night accumulation of fixations and trade buying but sagged on increased liquidation and hedges due to uncertainties over week-end foreign developments, favourable crop weather except for higher temperatures and dryness in the west Prices steadied on local covering The War Food Administration loan rate generally confirmed trade expectations. The session closed steady. The War Food Administration has announced that the Government cotton loan rate for the 1944 crop will be offered average 21.40 cents per pound 15/16ths inch middling, compared with 20.06 last year.

DR. NADKARNI'S APPEAL

POONA, Aug. 7.

Dr. D V Nadkarni, formerly Civil Surgeon at Sholapur has preferred an appeal against the sentence passed on him by the District Magistrate, Poona, on a charge of giving false evidence in a Court of Law.

An application made on his behalf for release on bail was granted by the Sessions Judge, Poona, and he was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000.

Dr. Nadkarni was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to undergo three months' further imprisonment.—A. P

AFRICA SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION'S NAME CHANGED

In view of the expanding activities and the continued increase in the membership of the firms trading with the African, the Middle East and other overseas ports, the name of Africa Shippers' Association has been changed to "Africa and Overseas Merchants Chamber" by a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Association held on Saturday, the 5th August.

SUBBARAYAN RE-ELECTED

Cricket Control Board Considers Ways And Means To Improve Indian Cricket

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Aug. 6.

The Fifteenth Annual General meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India was held today under the presidentship of Dr. Subbarayan.

After confirmation of the minutes of the last annual meeting and adoption of the statement of accounts for the year 1943/44 the Board unanimously elected the following office bearers: President, Dr. Subbarayan, Vice-Presidents: Dr. H. D. Kanga, A. S. D'mello, J. C Mukherjee, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal. Honorary Secretary: K. S. Rangarao, Honorary Treasurer: Z. R. Lani. Members of the Working Committee: one representative each from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, (Deccan) Holkar, Delhi, Southern Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Following constitute Umpires Sub-Committee: P. Gupta H. N. Contractor, C. R. Pattabhiram and K. S. Rangarao.

The Board decided that in view of transport difficulties invitation of the Ceylon Cricket Association to send an Indian team to tour Ceylon next year should be cancelled and Ceylon should be informed that this question would be considered next year.

Lengthy discussion took place on Ranji Trophy and the matter was referred to a Sub-Committee which would consider ways and means of improving Indian cricket. Having regard to the views expressed by Prince Duleep Singnji that efforts should be made for outright victory in Ranji Trophy matches and not on first innings lead alone the Madras Cricket Association suggested that matches should be limited to three days, each day's cricket being six hours and giving an over three minutes and that each side first innings should have 100 overs.

After the first innings had been played the umpires were to divide the time left by half and get it into number of overs at three minutes an over. If both innings are not completed the result should be decided on first innings.

In qualification rules it has been laid down that a player could play for an association either by virtue of birth or residence for one full year prior to his playing his first match. This residential qualification will come into force from next year and not this year. The Board also accepted the view that a cricketer who is under ban imposed by an Association and accepted by the Board would be ineligible to play for the Association during the existence of the ban. This point arose as a sequel to the United Provinces Cricket Association's decision to suspend Alexander and Aga Sarfraz.

A communication from the Cricket Club of India proposing to hold a quadrangular or triangular tournament on zonal basis was considered and no final decision was reached.—A. P.

ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7.—The "United Press" learns that the Executive Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour has decided to represent to the Government of India to invite the Asiatic Labour Conference to India and that the Conference be held before the war concludes.

It is understood that at the International Labour Conference at Philadelphia it was agreed to hold the session of the Asiatic Conference. Eight countries were expected to participate including India, Ceylon, China, and the Refugee Governments of Burma and Malaya, Afghanistan and Persia.—United Press.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

There is an echo in Bihar of the Police seizing copies of D. F. Karaka's "I GO WEST". This book which is not—and never has been—PROSCRIBED in British India was seized by the Police at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, sometime ago. Inquiries made both at the Police office and the Secretariat revealed that the book was seized by mistake. In answer to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's inquiry, it was officially stated by the highest authority on such matters that the Government of India had not proscribed this book and that what had happened was a mistake. Now news reaches us from Ranchi that on the 23rd April this year the Ramgarh Police seized copies of this book from the Express Book Depot at Ranchi and that the proprietor was ARRESTED under 39 B Defence of India Rules for selling this book. The man has subsequently been acquitted and released but the fact remains that for no reason at all—and apparently all by mistake people are being harassed and inconvenienced by the action of the Police because of the false impression that the book is BANNED. The bookseller in question has suffered a loss of Rs. 600 in fighting his case. It is time, therefore, that the Government of India either explained their action or if it is all a mistake on their part, they should issue some notification whereby the harm they have done to the publisher, the author, and the book may be undone. In the present circumstances, the small bookseller is unwilling to handle the book, which he regards as a sort of liability. If Government will not pay heed to this, it will have to be taken up again more seriously at the proper place and time.

* * *

The "New Statesman and Nation" publishes an advertisement which is worth reproducing:

"Animals in Algeria and Tunisia suffer from neglected sores and injuries. Will you help? Society for Protection of Animals in North Africa. (President: Duchess of Portland), 96, Blandford Street, London, W.1."

So that even those British women, not engaged in war work are devoting themselves to a humanitarian cause. Who was it who said that English nobility was decaying? ("Onlooker", please copy).

Senate Election Suit Appeal In High Court

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lokur and Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha). Ramanlal C. Banker .. Appellant. (Original Petitioner).

This was an appeal from a decision of the Acting Chief Justice for Harilal Kania dismissing with costs a petition to restrain the University, its Syndicate and its Registrar from accepting the votes cast by the administrators and committees of management appointed by the Government in Supersession of the District Local Boards of Surat, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad at the election of a Fellow to the Senate by the Local Boards of the Gujarat group under Section 13 of the Bombay University Act. The petitioner contended that he should be declared as having been declared elected unopposed by the vote of the District Local Board of Broach which was the only Local Board of the Gujarat group functioning once again at the time of the election in June 1944.

The trial judge had dismissed the petition on the 17th of last month on the ground that no court would grant the relief sought by it viz. that the votes cast by the administrators and committees of management were bad, without the administrators and committees being heard as parties to it. From this dismissal the petitioner appealed.

On appeal, Their Lordships held that though the administrators and committees were proper parties to this petition, they were not necessary parties under the Specific Relief Act under which this petition was made and that therefore the trial Judge was wrong in dismissing the petition. Their Lordships were further of opinion that the Province of Bombay was not a proper party to this petition. Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal and remanded the matter to the trial Judge for hearing on the merits but ordered that the Rule issued in this matter be served on the administrators and committees under Rule 584 of the High Court Rules.

"Attempt On Hitler Was Meant To Kill Musso Also"

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The German Overseas News Agency announced to-night. "Official Italian circles report from Venice that the attempt on Hitler's life was meant to kill Mussolini as well.

An Italian Government spokesman declared to the foreign press that the same German military circles which were responsible for the attempt on Hitler managed to insist on Mussolini coming to Germany a few days earlier than he planned. They hoped to use the meeting of Hitler and Mussolini to make the attempt."

Dr. Paranjpye Entertained In Poona

POONA, Aug. 6.

Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye, India's High Commissioner-designate for Australia was the guest of honour at a tea party given by Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer at the Turf Club on Sunday evening.

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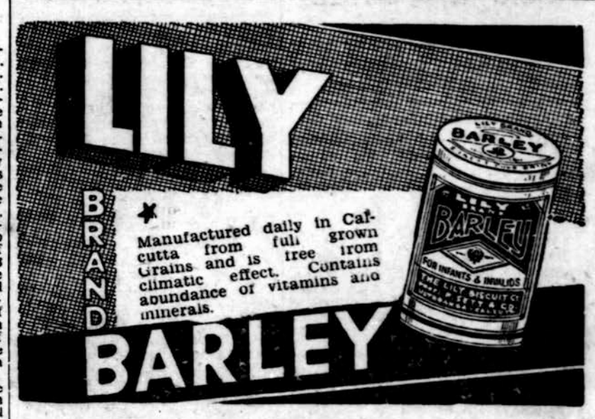

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If it's a religious festival you can send an offering by money order.
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Wanted for a local Girls' High School, a Graduate Teacher, competent to teach English and Marathi to higher standards. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 5727, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately one Artist good at Portrait painting for Commercial Purpose. Salary up to Rs. 250 offered. Apply to Box No. 5722, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Stenographers for a 1st class Scheduled Bank in Bombay. Salary Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/- plus Dearness Allowance according to qualifications. Candidates only with 1st class experience need apply to Box No. 9836 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately clerks for a 1st class Scheduled Bank in Bombay. Salary Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- plus Dearness Allowance according to qualifications. Only persons with Banking experience need apply to Box No. 9835 "Bombay Chronicle".

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.
NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates of all communities to fill the following permanent vacancies in the Fisheries Department, Government of Bengal.

(A) Eight Superintendents of Fisheries: Of them one will be for Marketing and the rest for Processing and Production.

(B) Twenty-eight District Fishery Officers: Of them 4 will be for Marketing, 3 for Processing and 21 for Production.

(1) Method of recruitment: The appointments will be made by Selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below. Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation against substantive vacancies in the Fisheries Department Government of Bengal, are not eligible to apply.

(2) Pay, etc: Superintendent of fisheries: The scale of pay is:
Rs. 150-25-200-25-2-300-50-2-650. (Efficiency Bar after the eighteenth stage).
District Fishery Officers: The scale of pay is Rs. 125-5-2-130-10-2-150-15-2-180-10-2-250.

Officers directly recruited to all these services will be given an initial position in the scale if their age on the date of assuming duty be 30 and over, as shown below:

AGE	STAGE OF TIME SCALE
30	6
31	7
32	8
33	9
34	10
35	11

The selected candidates will be on probation for two years.

(3) Qualifications: Candidates must possess the following qualifications:

(i) They must be British subjects or the subjects of a State in India in respect of whom a declaration has been made under Section 262(2) of the Government of India Act 1935. Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of, or permanently domiciled in Bengal.

(ii) They must not be over 35 years of age on the 1st of September 1944. In cases of men with special qualifications the age limit will be relaxed except in respect of the candidates for the posts of District Fishery Officers (Marketing).

(iii) (A) (i) For the posts of Superintendent of Fisheries (Processing and Production)

Candidates must possess a first or second class M.Sc., degree in Zoology or a B.Sc. degree with Honours in Zoology, preference being given to those who have done original research. Practical experience in Fisheries and ability to organise both the economic and scientific aspects of the fishery industry will be additional qualifications. They must be temperamentally suited to collect information regarding fisheries from fishermen. For the post of Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology), candidates must possess a first or second class M.Sc. degree in Biochemistry preference being given to those who have done original research. Practical experience of fish processing and utilisation of fish wastes will be essential.

A (ii) For the posts of Superintendent of Fisheries (Marketing).

Candidates must possess (a) a first or second class M. A. degree in Economics or a B.A. degree with Honours in Economics, preference being given to those who have done original research, (b) ability to organise the economic aspects of the fishery industry and to look into fish prices and fish statistics. They must be temperamentally suited to collect information regarding fisheries from fishermen.

B (i) For the posts of District Fishery Officers (Production).

Candidates must possess (a) first or second class M.Sc. degree in Zoology or a B.Sc. degree with Honours in Zoology. Preference will also be given to those possessing research degrees for work on fish and fisheries or having practical experience of fisheries work, more particularly of inland fisheries. Certain posts will be reserved for rehabilitation work among fishermen. For these posts preference will be given to candidates possessing an Honours degree in ANTHROPOLOGY OR PSYCHOLOGY.

(b) Ability to organise both the economic and scientific aspects of the fishery industry; (c) be temperamentally suited to collect information regarding fisheries from fishermen. Acquaintance with local conditions and a knowledge of the Bengalee language are desirable. Candidates from outside the Province will be required to pass a Bengali test before confirmation.

(ii) For the posts of District Fishery Officers (Technologist).

Candidates must possess (a) an M.Sc. or B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Chemistry, preference being given to those who have taken some training in Biology also. Practical experience in modern methods of curing fish and utilisation of fish wastes is also essential.

(iii) For the posts of District Fishery Officers (Marketing).

Candidates must possess a first or second class Honours degree in Economics and ability to organise the economic side of the fishery industry. They must be temperamentally suited to collect information regarding fisheries from fishermen.

4. Submission of applications. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta. They should not be addressed to him by name. Candidates resident in Bengal must submit their applications by the 17th August 1944 and those resident outside the province by the 26th August 1944.

Candidates applying for more than one post should submit separate applications accompanied by separate chalans.

The following information should be furnished in the applications:—

(1) Name in full (2) Father's name, (3) Age on 1-9-44 according to Matriculation Certificate, (4) Present address, (5) Home address (6) Qualifications. (7) Experience, if any and (8) Community and Caste.

5. Fee.—A fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India must accompany every application. In no circumstances will this fee be refunded. Money orders, cheques, etc., in lieu of treasury chalans are not accepted.

6. Applications from candidates who are in permanent or temporary employment under any Government in India will be rejected unless they are submitted through the appointing authority of their post or service.

P. B. RUDRA,
Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal.

Darjeeling,
The 2nd August, 1944.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following:—

(1) A University Reader in Geography in the grade of Rs. 400-25-600 to teach Geography to M.A. Classes and to organise the Department in the subject. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications with capacity for doing and guiding research.

(2) A University Demonstrator in Geography in the grade of Rs. 125-5-150 (efficiency bar) -10-200 (efficiency bar)-10-250. Minimum qualification 2nd Class M.A in Geography.

See Regulations relating to the appointment, grant of leave, age of retirement, Provident Fund and duties of Professors and Readers, etc., at pages 77 to 94 of the Punjab University Calendar for 1943-44 and also other relevant regulations in the University Calendar.

Applications with attested copies of testimonials date of birth and publications should reach the Acting Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore, by 25th August, 1944. 9864

PUBLIC NOTICES

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Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in the Province of Bombay.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the offices or branches mentioned above or at any Treasury or sub-Treasury in the Province of Bombay.

NOTICE

PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. S. B. Sethi, son of Lala Kanshi Ram Sethi of Rawalpindi, and now residing in Bombay, having resigned the employment of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., the Power of Attorney granted by Lala Karam Chand Thapar, Managing Director of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., to him and registered with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, on the 19th of June 1941 (in Book No. IV, Vol. No. 16, Pages 242 to 243, being No. 1029 of 1941) stands revoked with immediate effect. 9861

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1944, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

N. G. IRVINE
Secretary & Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 2nd August, 1944. 9855

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership consisting between Messrs. Vanmalidas M. Sheth, P. C. Shridhar, Bhuralal Manilal Tanna and doing business under the name, style and firm of "EMPIRE CHEMISTS" at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay has been mutually DISSOLVED on or about the 22nd day of July, 1944. Our client Bhuralal Manilal Tanna is now carrying on the said business as sole proprietor under the said name of "EMPIRE CHEMISTS' at Princess Street without the Fort of Bombay. The public are hereby informed not to deal with any other partners aforesaid of the said Empire Chemists in the name of the said firm, hereafter.

Dated this 7th day of August 1944.
J. C. RAVAL
Advocate for Bhuralal Manilal Tanna. 9859

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sha THOBAN DEVJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim against or to the said property of whatsoever kind, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL THOSE three pieces of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of Kazi Syed Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to Cadastral Survey Register 596 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as follows.—

Coll.'s New Rent Roll Nos.	New Laughton's S. Nos.	C. S. No.	Division.	Area in Sq. Yds.
6349)	2615)			
6350)	2616)	305	Mandvi	237
6351	2614	304	"	108
6353	2613	303	"	251
			Total Area	596

and Municipal B Ward Nos. 1401, 1402 and Street No. 139 and B Ward Nos. 1403-1404, Street Nos. 135-137 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the West by the said Kazi Syed Street, on the North by the property formerly of Kuverji Jeram but now of Karsondas Kanji, on the South by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the occupation of Lookmanji Karimji and on the East by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1944.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9850

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons with good knowledge of Hindi and Gujarati for a temporary post of Translator in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Preference will be given to First Class Graduates.

2. The post will carry pay in the scale of Rs. 140-8-220.

3. Applications which should preferably be in the forms available on demand should reach the Assistant Secretary (Administration), Fourth floor, Shahibag House, Wittet Road Ballard Estate, Bombay, by the 15th August, 1944. 9860

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for five posts of technical assistants in the Monitoring section, Counter Propaganda Directorate, on a salary of Rs. 100/- p. m. in the scale of Rs 100-7½-175-10-205. Candidates should possess a Science degree with Physics as one of the subjects and should have had at least six months' experience in a Wireless institution or a firm. Successful candidates will be required to work by day or night. Applicants must be prepared to come to Simla at their own expense, for interview and tests which may last for three days. Applications with full particulars of educational qualifications, experience and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the Under-Secretary, Department of Information and Broadcasting, Railway Board Building, Simla, not later than 20th August 1944. 9839

AUCTION SALES

In accordance with Section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act, of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1944, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, confiscated and unclaimed arms and ammunitions, 1 lot piecegoods, Aniline Dyes, miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Emergency call

The I.A.M.C. urgently needs Licentiates.

The army offers scope for specialization in all branches of surgery and medicine with improved facilities for professional and technical training.

Qualifications: **Applicants must be fit for active military duty, below 45 years of age and possess the L.C.P.S., L.S.M.F., L.M.F., L.M.P. or an equivalent medical qualification, entitling them to be registered medical practitioners. Licentiates receives their commissions direct into the Indian Land Forces and are posted to the I.A.M.C.**

"A" CLASS SERVICE: **Provides for general service and an opportunity for service overseas. Pay Rs. 400 p.m. for 2nd Lieuts. to Rs. 1,350 p.m. for Lieut.-Colonels.**

"B" CLASS SERVICE: **For service within Indian limits. Maximum promotion to rank of Captain. Pay from Rs. 250 p.m. for 2nd Lieuts. to Rs. 550 p.m. for Captains.**

SPECIAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES **to officers of either "A" or "B" class service:-**

Antedate of Commission **up to 2½ years reckoning for pay and promotion at the rate of 3 months for every year of professional experience. *Specialist Pay* amounting to Rs. 100 p.m. *Charge or Command Pay* from Rs. 30 to Rs. 240 p.m. *Outfit Allowance* Rs. 733. *Gratuities* one month's average pay for each completed year of service. *Pensions* Disability, Family and Widows' Pensions, as laid down by Regulations for I.A.M.C.**

Full particulars and application forms obtainable from:-The head of the Provincial Medical Department (Surgeon-General or Inspector General of Civil Hospitals) or the Director-General Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, or from Officers Commanding, Indian Military Hospitals or the Director of Medical Services, G.H.Q. New Delhi.

Indian Army Medical Corps

Full particulars and application forms obtainable from the head of the Provincial Medical Department (Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals) or the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, or from Officers Commanding, Indian Military Hospitals or the Director of Medical Services, G.H.Q., New Delhi.

AAA 1029

PUBLIC NOTICES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LOANS

3 Per Cent. LOANS 1958

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES
Rs. 350 lakhs—Issue Price at Rs. 99-8-0 %

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
Rs. 344 lakhs—Issue Price at Rs. 100-0-0 %

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
Rs. 270 lakhs—Issue Price at Rs. 99-8-0 % (2nd Issue)

GOVERNMENT OF SIND
Rs. 200 lakhs—Issue Price at Rs. 99-8-0 %

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Rs. 110 lakhs—Issue Price at Rs. 100-0-0 %

GOVERNMENT OF THE C. P. AND BERAR
Rs. 53½ lakhs—Issue Price at Rs. 100-0-0 %

Each loan will bear interest from the 15th August, 1944.

Open for one day only, viz., Tuesday the 15th August, 1944 and will be closed at any time on that day as soon as subscriptions approximate to the amounts of each issue.

Subscriptions will be in the form of Cash/Cheque.

Applications for all six loans will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras from 10 a.m. STANDARD TIME.

Applications for any particular loan will also be received at branches of the Imperial Bank of India, situated within the Province issuing that loan.

In the event of any one or more of the loans being oversubscribed, proportionate allotment will be made to the subscribers.

N.B.—Applicants tendering their applications at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras will, in the event of oversubscription, be given the option of transferring their cash refunds to any of the other loans at the same or lower issue price which may not be fully subscribed, provided they complete and tender along with their loan applications, the SPECIAL OPTION FORM copies of which are obtainable on application from the abovementioned offices of the Reserve Bank of India.

Copies of the Notifications and Application Forms may be obtained at any Receiving Office along with a copy of the Press Communique giving the financial position of the Provincial Government (s).

9863

End Your FOOT Troubles by Regularly Using ZAM-BUK

Every Night Rub In ZAM-BUK.

FOR cracked, blistered or painful feet and swollen ankles there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk. All you have to do is bathe your feet every night in warm water, then, after drying them thoroughly, gently massage Zam-Buk into your ankles, insteps, soles and between the toes. The refined herbal oils in Zam-Buk are easily absorbed into the skin. Thus pain, swelling and inflammation are quickly relieved. Corns are softened and easily removed; blisters, soreness and cracks are quickly soothed and healed and you can get about in comfort again. Zam-Buk is also unequalled for skin troubles and injuries.

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